THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1936—VOL. XXIX, NO. 18

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

New Military Costs Blamed For China's Budget Deficit; Deflation Reported Checked

Finance Minister Sees Nation Safely Through Hardest Period

Reforms Approved

Business and Industry Show Return to Normal After Long Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A good reception has been accorded by Shanghai business circles to the annual report of Dr. H. H. Kung, as Minister of Finance, for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1935, despite its disquieting revelation of a persisting and growing "disequilibrium of the budget" running to a gross deficit of $196,000,000 in Chinese currency for the year under review and an indication of an even larger deficit for the next year.

It is felt that the Government is manifesting frankness and an evidence of retrenchment where possible, at any rate, and considerable credit is given for the achievement of reforming the Chinese monetary system and stabilization of the currency.

Reforms Approved

Dr. Kung reports that the currency reform has "fulfilled the expectations of success and has met with widespread approval both in China and abroad. Deflation has been checked, as evidenced by the rise in the general index of Shanghai wholesale prices from 90.5 in July, 1935, to 106.1 in June, 1936. The new level of exchange has been firmly maintained and is proving beneficial to the economy of the country. Rates have enjoyed a stability never before known in China."

Note is made of the building of external currency reserves by large sales of silver to the American Government.

No effort is made by the Finance Minister to discuss military expenditures in detail, though a few years ago, in less tense times, the then Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, spoke strongly against the disproportionate amount of money spent on China's armies.

Increases

Dr. Kung's figures show that the 1935 expenditure of $388,000,000, Chinese currency, comes to 41.2 per cent of the net total of payments as compared with 44.6 per cent in 1934, 45 per cent in 1933, 40.6 per cent in 1932 and 40.2 per cent in 1931.

The Minister remarks that "large military expenditures have been inescapable for the purpose of coping with the incursions of the so-called communist forces into the Southwest and the Northwest and for national defense." This latter, of course, is a guarded reference to preparations against Japan, upon which a great deal of money has of late been spent, much of it on military aircraft from America.

Incidentally, purchases of such aircraft have ceased so far as European sources are concerned because European factories are all busy serving their own countries.

Recent Difficulties

In conclusion, Dr. Kung finds that "it may be said without exaggeration that during the period under review, China has passed through the worst financial vicissitudes in its modern history." These he recites in detail, with offsets in the way of more hopeful factors, finding that "the economic structure of the country has not only avoided a crisis of near-panic proportions but actually emerged sounder and stronger than ever. The general business condition and financial market have begun to show unmistakable signs of recovery, and with the restoration of confidence and more normal conditions, further improvement may be expected in the year to come."

Measures are put forward for financial administration of the future, including economy, administrative efficiency, special attention to modernizing provincial and local taxation, reform of the banking system and promotion of rural credit, and "further attention to improve national credit" to the end that governmental finance may go "a step further and provide for concrete measures to develop the economic resources of the country and to improve the livelihood of the people."

Wide World

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang

Who Heads Rebellion in Shensi Province

Popular Feeling In China Swings Over to Nanking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16—Whatever the fate of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, reported slain by Shensi rebels, civil war is apparently inevitable unless the generalissimo is produced without delay.

The Central Political Council at Nanking has ordered a punitive expedition against Sianfu and the rebels under Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang.

Many believe that the fundamentals are too deeply divergent for the possibility of averting a clash, regardless of specific personalities, although the assurance that General Chiang is alive would cause an easing of pressure from Nanking.

Marshal Chang and his clique of former Manchurian officers have been resentful since 1931 over the compulsory, peaceful evacuation in the north. Thus the coup d'état represents logically the inevitable explosion of long-pent-up feelings. However, the situation apparently plays into Japan's hands instead of unifying the anti-Japanese movement, since leaders in all parts of the country are telegraphing their support to Nanking, apparently leaving Marshal Chang's followers and Communists divided from the others they had hoped to enlist on their side for war with Japan.

The combined rebel force might total 200,000, which is sufficient to engage in a great civil war, but insufficient to fight Japan and the Nanking Government simultaneously.

The Government is keeping a good grip on financial and other matters, but business is worried and the long-sought unification of extremists is in jeopardy.

Wild rumors are being combated, but the usual sources are handicapped by complete lack of any completely substantiated news from Sianfu.

The American hands-off policy is appreciated by Chinese officialdom.

Russian Press Charges Japanese Are Behind Rebellion in Shensi

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Russian press yesterday renewed charges that "Japanese imperialists"

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Turko-Syrian Clashes to Face League Inquiry

Official Observers Going to Area—Will Report to Geneva Jan. 18

Council Adjourns

GENEVA, Dec. 16 (AP)—Official observers, charged with investigating reports of Syrian-Turkish clashes around Alexandretta and Antioch, will be sent to the Near East soon, the League of Nations Council decided today. The committee was instructed to make its report Jan. 18.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Dr. Tewfik Aras, abstained from voting on the motion after the Council had declined to consider his demand to send neutral troops to patrol the frontiers in the area.

Pierre Vienot, French Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the Council that France will reduce its military garrisons in the territories to normal as soon as the official committee reached the area, but will hold up ratification of the Franco-Syrian treaty until a settlement is reached with Turkey.

(The treaty, by which Syria would be granted independence and release from its present French mandate, was signed recently to become effective in 1939.)

The League Council adjourned after concluding its discussion on the Turkish-Syrian question.

British Deny Intent Of Giving Recognition To Italian Ethiopia

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Great Britain does not intend to recognise Italy's annexation of Ethiopia, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated flatly in the House of Commons today.

His declaration came in answer to a question from Miss Eleanor Rathbone, independent member of the House.

She asked if the Government proposed to replace the legation at Addis Ababa with a consulate general and if so, whether such action would imply recognition.

Half rising, Mr. Eden said:

"It is not the intention of the British Government to accord legal recognition of the annexation of Ethiopia by Italy."

League societies avoid split on peace campaign: Page 2.

Brother of Wright Brothers Will 'Go To Work as Usual'

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 16 (AP)—While air-minded America pays tribute tomorrow to his two brothers, Orville and the late Wilbur Wright, the third son of Milton and Susan Wright plans to "go to work as usual."

Somewhat of a forgotten member of the famous Wright family that produced heavier-than-air transportation, Lorin Wright, 74, said yesterday he planned no active part in the thirty-third anniversary celebration of the first flight made by Orville Wright at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in 1903. Instead, he will go as usual to the Miami Wood Specialty Company, of which he is president.

He makes no secret of his pride in his brothers' achievement, but only occasionally in the three decades in which the Kitty Hawk flight has increased in historical significance has he joined Orville in ceremonial festivities.

Drive Started To Clear Slums Within Decade

Shortage of Low-Cost Housing Units Bared in New York

Eviction Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—The shortage of low-cost housing and action toward slums elimination from New York state within the next 10 years had the headlines here today, following a dinner meeting of the National Public Housing Conference last night.

Speaking against a background of Washington, D. C., reports that low-cost housing units in the Federal Government's slum-clearance program have been "over-subscribed" 2 to 1, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia urged on state and local authorities recognition of the century-old situation, saying that, armed as they now could be with legal rights and the assurance of federal subsidies, the slums could be wiped out in a decade.

Shelter for All

Governor Lehman voiced the hope that municipalities in every state soon would be linked by a series of competent housing authorities "into a flexible integrated program to insure adequate shelter to every person in the lower income groups of the population."

"I observe that a 10-year campaign against slums is the slogan of the National Public Housing Conference," he said. "Armed with the necessary legal rights and with the assurance of federal subsidies or loans, I see no reason why local authorities of the states cannot push a program to end the bulk of the slums in the next 10 years."

The federal aid aspect was stressed by both speakers, with Mayor LaGuardia urging adoption of the $876,000,000 slum-clearance bill which will come before the next Congress. It is authored and sponsored by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York.

Landlords Adamant

The New York city fusion Mayor was fresh from conferences at City Hall with mortgagees and representatives of tenant organizations concerning eviction action against thousands of poor families here in consequence of the city's attempt to enforce its multiple-dwelling law. Powerless to move against landlords who have declared they will board up tenement properties rather than make required improvements, which, they hold, would exceed the value of the investment, the New York city housing authority has no recourse save to conduct hearings in an effort to talk the problem into a solution.

The plight of tenement dwellers was explained by the Mayor when he said that, evicted because their homes were not protected in accordance with the law, they now were confronted with a rent-raising move by landlords of dwellings to which they had to go.

City Takes Action

Steps to ameliorate the eviction crisis were being taken here today in municipal action to make repairs on these buildings tax exempt. Mayor LaGuardia admitted this was apt to fall short of the objective, but he has called on all groups concerned to forget "stump speeches, arguments and demonstrations" and concentrate on helping the housing authority to find a solution.

Wallace Expects Rise in Food Costs

Soil Head Declares Farm Tenancy Is Stiffest Single Problem

First Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Farm tenancy—that problem which many authorities consider the gravest single challenge to American statesmanship today—for democracy may be said largely to rest upon farm ownership—was today under constructive scrutiny at the first meeting of President Roosevelt's special committee charged with working out a broad remedy.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, opened the meeting of twoscore private leaders, governmental officials, representatives of various interested groups—including three Negroes—and outstanding authorities on the subject.

With ownership and operation of land divorced to the extent now prevailing—in three of the best American farming states less than 30 per cent of the farmers have a clear title to their land—Secretary Wallace pointed out that "the land and the civilization dependent on it are in jeopardy."

Not a Party Issue

The farm tenancy problem is not a party issue. Leading conservatives point out that land ownership itself is the best basis of sound conservatism, of steadiness in politics, and so they are interested in any program which enlarges the dangerously narrowing group of American yeomen.

Today, too, there are available the recommendations of four leading authorities on tenancy, members of the Southern Policy Committee—an impartisan, nongovernmental body—who advise the President's committee that the problem must be tackled in its many angles, not simply by pouring out government money. Secretary Wallace fully recognized and enlarged upon, the need of improving the American theories of land tenure, of proper land use, and of providing a more stable farm income through steadier prices.

The facts of farm tenancy are sufficiently stark. There are approximately 6,800,000 farmers in the United States. Of these about 2,860,000, or 42 per cent, are full tenants; only 47 per cent are full owners, and the proportion is far lower in most of the states.

The alarming extent of tenancy is

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Wide World

Henry A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary Is Confident This Will Be Offset by Higher Wages

Blames Drought

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—A 10 per cent rise in food costs during the next year was predicted by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who accompanied this report with forecasts that only a 3 per cent rise in the general cost of living would result and that substantial offsets to these rising costs might be expected.

In his annual report to the President, Secretary Wallace declared the explanation for these rises in food costs to be found, as in 1934, in the effects of the drought.

Supplies of meat, some fruits and vegetables and dairy products will be below average, Secretary Wallace added, with greater consumer buying power causing prices to move upward.

He recalled that after the 1934 drought "retail food prices as a whole averaged about 11 per cent higher" in the first half of 1935. But he presented a brighter side of the picture also, pointing out that a 10 per cent rise in the cost of food tends to produce a rise of only about 3 per cent in total living costs.

Still Below Level

The secretary said that for city dwellers and employed workers this will be offset substantially by recovery in urban buying power.

He reported present food prices are 15 to 20 per cent below the pre-depression level. He sees a need for stronger crop control measures in future national farm programs.

Reviewing Administration farm policies of the past four years, Secretary Wallace advised the Chief Executive that, "on the whole, agriculture is out of the red and making progress toward financial rehabilitation." This, he said, was despite devastating droughts this year and in 1934.

Secretary Wallace's views were contained in his annual report on the Department of Agriculture.

Looking ahead, he reported a need for a federal crop insurance plan, a

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

U.S. Peace Plan Wins Approval Of Conference

Hull Proposal Is Little Changed as Signed by All 21 Republics

Others Also Pass

Provides for Consultation if Peace Is Threatened From Within or Without

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 16 (AP)—A United States proposal for consultation by the American republics if American peace is menaced from within or without won final approval today by the full Pan-American Peace Conference, along with eight other projects.

The United States plan, only slightly modified as it passed through a committee, had the unanimous sponsorship of all the 21 American republics. It was described by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull as "epochal."

Secretary Hull's resolution urging all American republics to complete ratification of five existing American peace treaties, which also had unanimous sponsorship, likewise was quickly approved at he plenary session.

It reiterated a similar recommendation of the Montevideo Pan-American conference of 1933.

Others Quickly Approved

Seven of the eight other proposals laid before the full session got quick, final approval without opposition.

A resolution to honor 50 jurists of American nations and "all others who have contributed to the progress of international law" was the only one passed over. The reason was not immediately explained.

Unanimously adopting the convention for maintenance of peace and security in the Western Hemisphere by creating a consultative system for use if peace is menaced, the conference assembly added a brief clause to make the pact effective for an indeterminate period but giving signatories the right to denounce it by giving one year's notice.

The convention would become binding when the legislatures of the American republics ratify it.

The seven other measures approved were:

Internal Intervention

An additional protocol to the 1933 Montevideo non-intervention convention reiterating that intervention by any American nation in the affairs of another would be "inadmissable."

A resolution postponing consideration of various projects for creating an inter-American court until 1938, at a conference at Lima, with the Pan-American union studying it in the interim and framing recommendations.

A proposal that treaties and conventions approved at inter-American conferences be open to adherence by American states which did not subscribe to them at the beginning; that treaties which make specific provision for it, be open to signatories from any continent.

A resolution to systematize the codification of international law in the Americas with the Pan American Union acting as a clearing house.

Points in International Law

A recommendation that each government issue doctrines and decisions concerning points of international law and that the Pan American Union publish a continental digest of them.

A recommendation for the foundation of an inter-American academy of international law similar to one at The Hague, the Netherlands.

A resolution to establish national commissions to further a program of intellectual co-operation among the American republics.

A neutrality convention, officially called a "convention to co-ordinate, amplify and assure fulfillment of existing treaties among American states," was expected to be approved at the next plenary session unless the parley decides to rush it through now.

Delegates said it was conjectural whether the plan, which had unanimous sponsorship, could get routine committee approval in time to be presented at this session.

Gotham's New Traffic Code: No Jockeying, No Jaywalking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Heavy traffic roared through New York city's crowded streets today as if it sensed approaching reform in a drastic new traffic code placed before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia by the Board of Aldermen. With the Mayor's signature, some of the provisions go into force at once and all become effective at the end of 60 days.

Unifying the confused and haphazard traffic laws of the nation's largest city, the code represents six months' work by an aldermanic committee with the assistance of police officials. It was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the board.

Jay Walking Ban

"Jay-walking," a practice to which New York pedestrians are chronic offenders, is to be stamped out under the new code, as are motor car watching and "jockeying."

A general speed limit of 25 miles an hour is provided by law, which gives police and park commissioners authority to zone the rate of speed between 25 and 40 miles an hour. No driver may exceed a speed of 40 miles an hour without violating the law.

Simultaneously with official approval of the new code came an announcement from Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., chief city magistrate, that "fixing" of sentences in traffic cases had dropped to a new low here. Suspended sentences, he told the Young Men's Board of Trade, had fallen from 46.1 per cent to 6.7 per cent.

Drive on Drinking

At the same time, New York city police intensified their drive against drunken and reckless driving following an accident on Broadway in which three persons were said to have been injured seriously when an intoxicated driver of a limousine careened through a safety zone at high speed.

Under the new law reckless driving and operation of motor vehicles "in a manner dangerous to others" is severely dealt with under a provision which the aldermanic committee regards as "the heart of the bill." It provides for a new offense known as "dangerous driving," carrying heavy fines and jail penalties.

The dangerous driving section forbids all acts which may be dangerous in consideration of time, place and circumstances, and under it the magistrates' courts are given authority to suspend or revoke licenses. Among specified offenses are swinging widely on turns, weaving in and out of traffic, passing on the wrong side of the road and passing on hills.

Police are given power to establish pedestrian control at crossings, affording the traffic patrolman on duty authority to prohibit "jaywalking," crossing against signal lights and dodging among moving vehicles. Penalties for violation of pedestrian regulations have been set at a maximum fine of $2 or one day in jail.

The bill also provides for creation of a New Yokr city traffic commission, whose members would be appointed by the Mayor, with power to make surveys, revise the law in accordance with changing needs and develop a major traffic plan to improve conditions on the streets.

Ribbentrop Warns Of Reich's Need For Old Colonies

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Ambassador to London, declared that Germany is determined to scrap "the discriminating part of the Versailles Treaty," in a speech yesterday emphasizing Germany's need for colonial possessions.

"One thing is certain," he said, "and this I cannot help stating:

"Germany has made up her mind to get rid of that discriminating part of the Versailles Treaty which no great nation could have tolerated forever.

"To attain this aim by agreement, the Führer and Chancellor made his offer to the world, but the world, still blind and wrapped up in the mentality which is generally known today as 'the spirit of Versailles,' did not respond."

First English Audience

Speaking for the first time before an English audience since his appointment as Ambassador, he continued, "But the Führer sees now, as before, in the possession of colonies desired for supply of raw materials only, on one side, and in world trade on the other, two most essential means of raising the standard of life of his people from the present subsistence level.

"A reasonable solution to the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Economics in the News

The Profits System—Congress of American Industry Hears a New Definition—The Alpha, but Not the Omega, of Business

By H. B. E.

Edward of Britain completely overshadowed the meetings of the Congress of American Industry in New York last week. Which was a great pity; for the Congress was a very remarkable gathering, one, indeed, that may well make history. I am not thinking only of the "era of good feeling" inaugurated between President and business. I am thinking of the spectacle that the convention afforded of business men talking a new language. It was the language of, for want of a better phrase, social economics. The conferees put their economics in a social frame and their social concepts in an economic frame.

Witness this remark of Lewis H. Brown, head of the Johns Manville Company:

Profits must not be the end of business, but merely a measure of a service that has been well rendered.

This is a new contribution to economic definitions. The place of profits in our economic system has been the subject of copious argument. In that system the dominant factor is private initiative. We are free to make what we want, invest where we will. This freedom makes our system one of private capitalism. It is the call of profit, however, that inspires these private decisions; not profits *per se*, but the prospect of profits. This prospect marks the beginning of business. Two or three years ago the "profit motive" was attacked so extravagantly that one might have thought of it as an alien thing. It was attacked by persons who were trying to promote recovery! We now realize, I think, that the profit motive is the mainspring, the propelling force, of business enterprise.

Must Have It or Fail

Moreover, the maintenance of profits is essential to the continuance of private business. As Sombart says, the very symbol of individualistic enterprise is the account book. "Its life-value lies in its profit and loss account."

The business man who says that he is not in business for his health expresses the same thought in a different way. No business concern can be maintained for long if it is not yielding a profit on its operations. If it is running into loss, it will be closed down, or else buoyed up by the hope that sooner or later red ink will be replaced by black, meantime existing on its past accumulations.

"The institution of profits," says Prof. Arthur B. Adams in his new book "Analyses of Business Cycles" (an excellent introductory, incidentally, for readers who write me for lists of books on economics) "is so characteristic of modern industrialism that our whole economic system is often referred to as the profits system."

Not End as Well as Beginning

Mr. Brown, I am sure, would not depreciate the importance of profits in the functioning of the profits system. He only said that profit is not the end of business. In other words, it is not its alpha and omega.

Too often in the past the notion that profits were the alpha and omega of business has animated business men. It left out of account the impact of business decisions upon the national life. The rise of large-scale enterprise came to make those decisions of far more consequence to the welfare of the people than the decisions of governments. Governments might not have intervened if the business men had accepted social responsibility. But, as von Beckerath, in his "Modern Industrial Organization," noted:

"The development of social and political insight in business does not for the most part keep pace with the growth of social and economic power of business men." The result might have been foreshadowed. An unregulated profits system was just as doomed as the feudal system. In the authoritarian countries, where economic activity is directed by the state, private initiative has been virtually abolished. Even in the de-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

George VI Follows In Father's Steps Naming His Aides

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Further evidence that Britain's new king, George VI, plans to follow closely in the footsteps of his father, the late George V, was given in court announcements tonight.

Lord Wigram, adviser to George V throughout the latter's reign, was appointed permanent lord-in-waiting to the new sovereign. The post is a newly-created one.

Maj. Alexander Hardinge was named George VI's private secretary. He was private secretary to Edward VIII and earlier equerry and assistant private secretary to King George.

Earlier it was disclosed the new sovereign would maintain Balmoral Castle and the country estate of Sandringham as did his father, as well as the late king's racing stables.

King George has confided to his Privy Council his "very real loss" with Edward's abdication.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Dec. 16

Buggy—Going to Ride in 1900 Enacted

New York City's children of neon signs and pell mell daily living look upon a nostalgic exhibit of yesteryear. On upper Fifth Avenue is an austere, straight-backed buggy, an open carriage and a tandem—all in order that Columbia University freshmen may see how things were done in 1900. On the seat of the buggy sat two ladies, bedizened in linen dusters and goggles—ye old Gibson girls. Perhaps, the bleating, strident taxis should have stalled in abashment before such an exhibit of serenity—but it is not recorded that they did.

Week—Miners Say 30 Hours; Operators, 40

Organized labor in the United States has again hoisted the banner of a 30-hour work week. Soft-coal miners, in accord with this general objective, were preparing to ask that their work week be reduced from 35 hours to 30. But the soft-coal operators today suggest that the work week be increased from 35 to 40 hours. This looked as if the operators had taken the train going in the opposite direction. Nonplussed, the workers puzzle whether to strike or not. They see some validity in the operators' claim that competition from other fuels necessitates either lower wages or longer hours.

Harry Bridges, west coast maritime leader, comes east and loses a $75-a-week job. Reason: Mr. Bridges is leader of the longshoremen as well as of the seamen on the Pacific coast. But the longshoremen in the East are not joining the maritime strike. Mr. Bridges is here to induce them to join, if he can. This, of course, brought him into direct conflict with Joseph P. Ryan, top man in the longshoremen's association. So Mr. Bridges is ousted as west coast representative and loses his salary. And all this emphasizes the cleavage between the rank-and-file elements in the labor movement and the established leaders.

Farm—Tenancy Views Aired at Capital

The United States, since it became a nation, has sought to promote ownership of farm land by those who tilled the farms—this in order to root deep individual liberties and all those American ideals that seem to flourish best when a man is king in his castle. In 1880 more than 25 per cent of the farms had somehow become run by tenants. By 1930, it was 42

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

New Social Security Bill Would Widen Exemptions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Representative Quinn (D) of Pennsylvania filed with the House clerk Dec. 14 a bill to amend the Social Security Act by exempting corporations which have their own old-age benefit plans.

The bill would provide that any corporation may become exempt from the law and its pay roll taxes provided that it "shall have in operation an old-age benefit plan (otherwise known as an old-age pension plan) which shall meet with the approval of the Social Security Board as to the stability of the said corporation . . . and as to the adequacy of the provisions of its old-age benefit plan."

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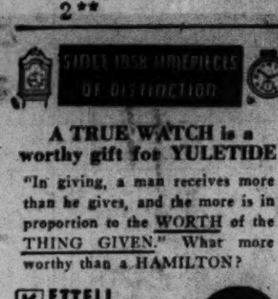

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Consumers Urge Proposal to Amend U. S. Constitution

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—The National Consumers League placed itself on record yesterday in favor of a constitutional amendment "to permit without question effective federal and state labor and social legislation."

Acting upon the recommendation of its board of directors, the league proposed a two-fold course:

"1. To provide for inviting experts on constitutional law and bill drafting to act as a committee, in co-operation if possible with other groups, to draft a proper amendment; and

"2. To authorize co-operation with other groups in working for such an amendment."

Former Gov. John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, was re-elected president of the Consumers League. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Felix Frankfurter and Newton D. Baker are among its vice-presidents.

The announcement was made at the annual luncheon today, at which Dean Charles E. Clark, of the Yale University law school, presented suggestions relating to amendments.

Robert E. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell University, declared "all intelligent people will agree that the Constitution must be adequate to the needs of the modern nation" and said the "wide discretion now exercised by the court" must be limited by clear definition of the Supreme Court's control of social policy.

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Japan Brought to View in Chicago Island Garden

Japanese houses surviving from World's Fair and castaway timber and stone compiled into Oriental pleasance and ramble by landscape artist.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A dreaming corner of old Japan in the midst of busy Chicago, this is the Japanese garden on the Wooded Island of Jackson Park.

For over 40 years—since its first World's Fair—Chicago has had a picturesque series of Japanese houses on this secluded island, but the houses lacked a true Japanese garden. Great Lilac bushes cast their fragrance about them in the spring, and robins and squirrels paid friendly calls, but still the little oriental structures seemed to be in a foreign setting. The landscaping around them was much too American.

Improved Setting

A year ago Robert E. Moore, landscape architect of the Park District, set to work with the aid of relief labor and began the transformation. Soon appeared a diminutive garden, with its own tiny bridge, its green hills and winding walks in true proportions, its stone lanterns and wood sculpture. The Japanese houses—really a copy of the eight-century-old temple of Hoo-den at Uji, Japan—remained the center of interest, but they were greatly enhanced by the new setting.

Last summer the garden was growing sufficiently to make possible the formal opening early in June. Japanese notables of the Chicago community took part in the ceremonies. At this time it was recalled that the Japanese houses were sent by the Japanese Government as an exhibit for the World's Fair of 1893. They were placed just above a lagoon, where they still stand, to symbolize the mythical bird Hoo perched at the bank, with wings outstretched for flight. At the close of the exposition the buildings were presented to the citizens of Chicago by the Government of Japan.

Repaired at Last

The delicate structures suffered from the rough winters of this climate, and it must be admitted, also from rough picnickers; and in the course of years they fell into disrepair. Time and again it was proposed to wreck them.

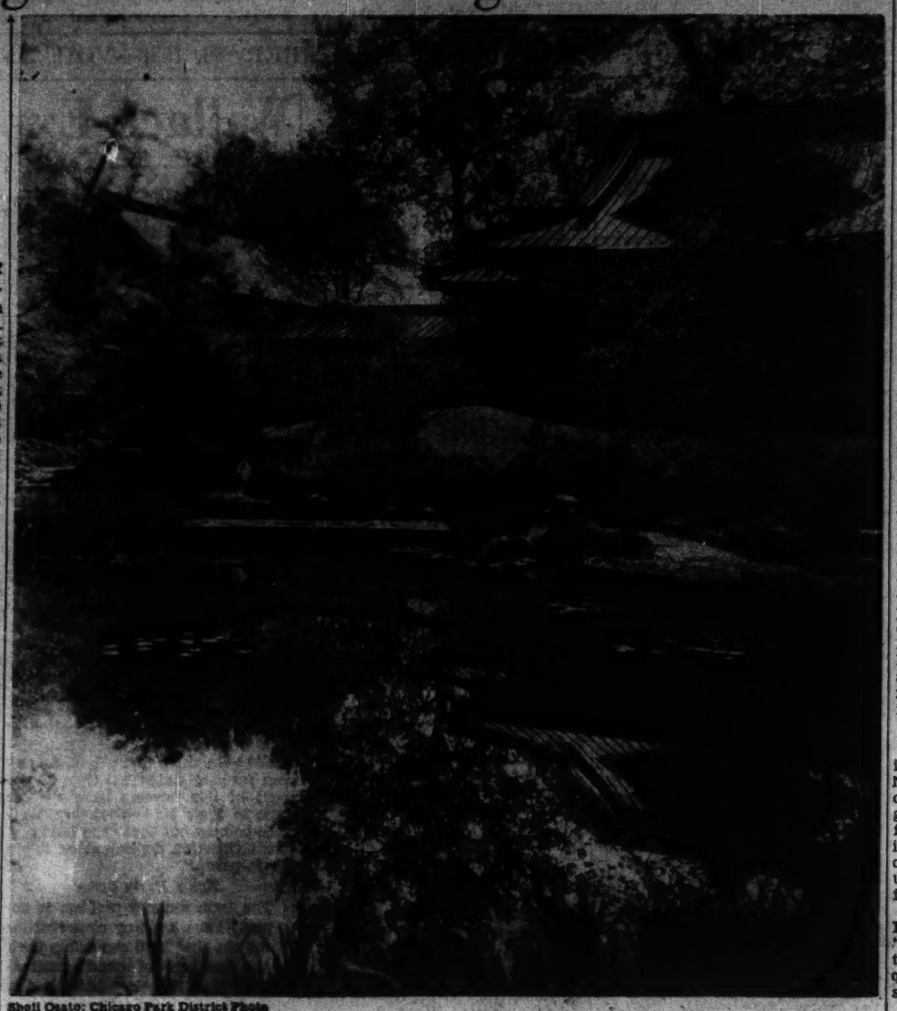
Fortunately they escaped until the period of federal relief projects. Making the most of the opportunity, George T. Donoghue, park board superintendent, made application for funds for repairing the buildings and planting the garden, and before long the work was under way.

Saved From Discard

New copper roofs and sturdier foundations have ensured a long life to the houses. The garden has been constructed largely with old materials, Mr. Moore scouted around the parks and found weathered boulders dredged from a park pond and never disposed of, and old tree trunks, hewn down and left piled in the discard.

The stones brought soft colors into the garden. The old tree trunks served a new use. Flat cross-sections cut near the roots made odd "steppingstones" for the paths. Japanese citizens of Chicago offered some valuable gifts. One was a bamboo tea house which had been exhibited at A Century of Progress. It now looks completely at home in its setting among the old trees, approached by a bamboo gate. Within its sun-flecked courtyard rest an antique basin brought from Japan, standing among stones which acquired their patina of rust and green from centuries of weathering in their homeland.

But what is a Japanese garden without its pool? And what is a pool without its miniature islands, its bridges, its rushes and garden sculpture? This one has them all.



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Resettlement Administration Emerges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—The Resettlement Administration emerges as the Government's chief agency for human reclaration in a carefully tabulated summary of its first 18 months' activity, issued just as the somewhat mysterious figure of Rexford G. Tugwell, first administrator, withdraws from the Roosevelt Administration.

"R. A." has aided over 4,000,000 people, according to the report, and probably profoundly altered the lives of a large fraction of this number in its appointed task of halting what has been termed "soil erosion." The report was prepared in November, while Dr. Tugwell was still administrator, and is issued now with an accompanying statement by his successor, acting Administrator Dr. W. W. Alexander. Undoubtedly it represents the final official word of Dr. Tugwell in the many controversies that have surrounded his far-reaching proposals.

Have Made Mistakes

"We have made mistakes, of course," says Dr. Alexander, "but our accomplishments to date have given us a better understanding as to how emergencies and maladjustments in farming areas can be met."

Summarizing 18 months of the Tugwell agency, the record shows it has:

Made loans to 386,000 farm families amounting to $94,000,000.

Made grants to 468,000 farm families amounting to $19,300,000.

Made additional emergency loans and grants in the drought area amounting to $8,300,000 to 256,955 farm families.

Loans for Co-operative Help

Brought about a reduction of $32,820,000, or 25.6 per cent, in the debts of 41,480 farmers.

Loaned $1,700,000 to enable 55,000 farmers to participate in co-operatives.

Purchased 9,100,000 acres of substandard land.

Started the development of this land for useful purposes.

Completed 19 rural resettlement projects; built 2695 good rural homes. Construction going on in 44 additional rural projects.

Begun construction in three greenbelt towns for housing 3000 low-income industrial workers and farmers.

Prepared in November

The resettlement document was prepared in November, before Dr. Tugwell departed from Washington, and carries his name as administrator on its first page, making it his departing word to the nation.

"The Resettlement Administration," it declares, "has helped over 950,000 farm families—more than 4,000,000 people."

A vast majority of these families, it appears, received the two-to-five-year 5 per cent rehabilitation loans, averaging $280 in size; or else the direct emergency subsistence grants, given to farm families rendered destitute by drought, flood or other catastrophies pending approval of longer term loan contracts. Drought has interfered with loan repayments, the report states, but nevertheless 76.5 per cent of the money due to date has been repaid.

Averted Evictions

The Resettlement Administration has been working as mediator between impoverished families and creditors securing a scaling down of debts, averaging 25 per cent. More than this, it has been moving defeated families off sub-standard, worn-out land, acquiring 9,100,000 acres in the process and putting them down on good acres, of which it has purchased 500,000. The worn-out areas it has put back into grazing land for the most part, which means that they are no longer a focus for destructive dust storms.

City dwellers have been most interested in the suburban resettlement projects, though this is a minor part of the program. Three green-belt areas are located at Washington, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, and are experimental in nature. Homes for 3000 will be provided for those whose incomes are between $1200 and $2000 a year.

Relief Rolls

Summing it up, the report says: "The Resettlement Administration has kept the families aided off the relief rolls and placed them in a position to buy more goods. It has removed unprofitable land from cultivation. It has relieved local communities of tax burdens for roads, relief, and education costs of families stranded on these lands. It has shown profitable uses for land in problem areas. It has taken long steps toward the conservation and restoration of land resources throughout the nation. And it has begun town planning in America."

Critics of the Tugwell administration admit its many beneficent undertakings, but declare the costs have been excessive and the administration clumsy.

No Mention of Costs

It is characteristic, perhaps, that the final word of the Tugwell regime does not go into the matter of costs at all, and speaks merely of "what the Resettlement Administration has done."

As the Tugwell apologia is issued, announcement is made from the slum-clearance and low-rent housing division of PWA that registration for the Government's houses now being built in 51 projects exceeds available space at a two-to-one ratio. These projects will make 22,000 housing units available, and to date 39,000 families have announced a desire to let Uncle Sam be their landlord.

According to Howard A. Gray, director of housing, this gives his administration "every reason to feel its program to wipe out slums via the low-rent housing route has been more than justified by demand."

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Puzzle Corner
Answers

Cryptogram: Cryptogram fans should develop into expert detectives—one clue always leading to another until each mystery lies completely solved.

Letter Changing: Gas, Gar, Far, Fir, Air, Ail, Oil.

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Phonetic Rebus: An E mated (Animated).

Cases of Identity: Bard of Avon—William Shakespeare; Angel of Crimea—Florence Nightingale; Hoosier Poet—James Whitcomb Riley; Iron Duke—Duke of Wellington; Lone Eagle—Charles A. Lindbergh; Man of Destiny—Napoleon Bonaparte; Old Hickory—Andrew Jackson; Swedish Nightingale—Jenny Lind; Plowman Poet—Robert Burns; Swamp Fox—Gen. Francis Marion.

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G. O. P. Chiefs Study Revival and Offer Of Hamilton to Go

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—National Republican leaders gathered today to begin a program of rehabilitation. Their first task was to decide—at meetings of the executive committee and later the national committee—what to do with John D. M. Hamilton's offer to resign as chairman.

They could give the chairman the "expression of confidence" he said would be necessary before he would undertake the job of keeping the minority party command during the next four years, or they could formally accept his resignation and make a new start with a new leader.

Mr. Hamilton indicated in Washington last night his belief that the time for plain speaking had arrived. He has pledged his "full time and wholehearted effort" toward liquidating the $1,300,000 deficit rolled up in the contest for the Presidency.

Some sentiment also was expressed for a change in favor of a personality not quite so closely connected with the November debacle. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who has said Mr. Hamilton "must go" as a step toward liberalization, was en route to Chicago. In Washington it was reported he had one or more proxies from members of the committee and proposed to attend the meetings.

Columbia River Diverted As Prelude to Coulee Dam

GRAND COULEE DAM, Wash., Dec. 16 (AP)—The Columbia river poured its million gallons a second through a new channel here today, the first time man has completely changed its bed. A cofferdam of timber and steel was finished and the entire flow was diverted over the west section of the foundation dam.

Another cofferdam, approximately 1000 feet upstream, will be completed as rapidly as possible, and the area between the two structures drained. In this dry bed the central section of the foundation dam will be built.

British League Societies Avert Break Over Peace Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16—The threatened split in the League of Nations Union over the plan to assume responsibility for the work in Britain of the International Peace Campaign has been averted by a last-minute compromise in which the union will merely be represented in I. P. C. instead of being responsible for it.

If the original plan had been adopted large numbers of resignations would have occurred on the grounds that the I. P. C. is largely communistic. The union's ability to promote the League's ideals in Britain would have then been jeopardized.

Want Stronger League

The amended proposal put forward by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood at the general council meeting yesterday passed by an overwhelming majority. It provides for the union's being represented in the I. P. C. like any other organization interested in peace.

The meeting was preceded by publication of a manifesto calling on public opinion in Britain and other countries to "reaffirm in clearest manner its fidelity to the principle of collective security as expressed in the League of Nations, its determination to strengthen that League and its wish that the League should be used without qualification for promoting justice and protecting peace."

Wide Range of Membership

I. P. C. was launched at Geneva in April by Lord Cecil, Prof. Philip Noel Baker, Pierre Cot of France and others with the object of linking together all the organizations working for peace in the various countries, including not only peace and League of Nations societies, but also trade unions, co-operative societies, and so forth.

The preliminary work in Great Britain was undertaken by an "autonomous committee" working at the League of Nations Union headquarters with Dame Adelaide Livingstone as secretary.

In September, the campaign held a well-attended congress at Brussels at which 30 countries were represented. Shortly afterward, the League Assembly received a special deputation from the congress. Immediately afterward, a proposal to take the campaign on the ordinary budget of the League of Nations Union was approved by the executive committee of the union.

Sharp Division Arose

In spite of the enthusiasm the campaign has evoked in certain quarters, the plan aroused bitter opposition from a section of the union's supporters, some of whom denounced the campaign as veiled Communist propaganda.

Apart from Lord Cecil himself, the campaign is sponsored by such people as M. Edouard Herriot and M. Cot, both of France, M. Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, Dr. Maria Montessori of Italy and Professor Ward (president of the American League Against War). The general secretary of the Trade Union Federation of the Soviet Union, Mr. Schvernik, is also interested. The general secretary of the I. P. C., Mr. Dollvet, is stated to be a Communist.

Special Board Named

When the executive committee of the union voted in October to bring the campaign onto the union's budget, it is understood there was a strong minority against the proposal.

Following the executive committee's decision a special committee was appointed to discuss whether an extraordinary meeting of the general council should be called to take the final decision. This, however, was turned down and the question therefore came before the ordinary meeting yesterday.

Endorsement of the executive committee's vote by the general council would have been followed by the secession of one third of the union's membership.

Liverpool's New College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Students of technical subjects have increased so rapidly in number that they have outgrown the Technical College here. The Liverpool Education Committee has therefore decided to spend £200,000 on building a new college.

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Canada to Admit Farm Tractors Free of Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Tariff Board has ruled that rubber tires for farm tractors are entitled to importation into Canada duty free.

The Customs officials had ruled a duty of 35 per cent payable under the general tariff, 30 per cent intermediate and 22½ per cent under the British preference.

The North American Lubrication Company Ltd. appealed from the Customs commissioner to the Tariff Board, and the commissioner's ruling has been set aside.

Saskatchewan Seeks Relief for Crowded Provincial Jails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Sweeping changes in prison regulations will be sought by the Saskatchewan Government when a federal commission, now investigating penitentiary conditions, comes to Regina shortly. The Government will urge a change whereby prisoners may be sent to the federal-operated penitentiaries when the sentence imposed is a year or longer, instead of the present rule that sentence of less than two years must be spent in the provincially-operated jails.

Saskatchewan jails are overcrowded, while the penitentiaries are only about one-third full. The Provincial Government will urge that, as no trade is taught prisoners in jails but trades are taught in penitentiaries, it would be better to send all prisoners with a year-long sentence, to federal penitentiaries.

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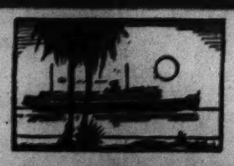
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Soviet's New Constitution: Makes Few Changes

Joseph Stalin denies that new basic law makes any real shifts in government rule; Communist party still head of the Soviets.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Joseph Stalin himself has disillusioned those persons, both in the Soviet Union and abroad, who had believed or hoped that the new Soviet constitution would bring notable changes in the Soviet system. Mr. Stalin has flatly declared that the new constitution will create no real changes.

"A constitution," Mr. Stalin explained, "is a recording and consolidation by law of those achievements which have already been attained and made secure. If we do not wish to distort the fundamental character of the constitution, we ought not to fill it with historical information about the past or declarations about the future gains of the toilers of the Soviet Union."

In other words, Mr. Stalin interprets the new constitution as merely a record of conditions already existing in the Soviet Union. He repudiates the suggestion that it will increase freedom of speech, press, assembly, performance of religious rites. He rejects the notion that it will extend "Soviet democracy" beyond that already existing.

No Long Stride Ahead

Mr. Stalin is more clear-sighted and outspoken than those enthusiastic, but misguided friends of the Soviet regime who had interpreted the new constitution as evidence that the ruling Communist party is gradually "abdicating." He said: "The new constitution does indeed leave in force the regime of the dictatorship of the working class, just as it leaves unchanged the present leading position of the Communist party."

Mr. Stalin explained that the Bolsheviks do not share "bourgeois democratic" notions that freedom to form various political parties is the essence of democracy. He might have added that so-called fascist dictatorships also do not share these notions.

Mr. Stalin outlined his reasons why the Communist party should continue to suppress by force any attempt to organize opposition parties:

"A party is a part of a class, its advanced section. Several parties and consequently freedom of parties may exist only in such a society wherein antagonistic classes exist, whose interests are hostile and irreconcilable; where, let us say, there are capitalists and workers, landlords and peasants, rich and poor peasants. But in the Soviet Union such classes no longer exist. In the Soviet Union there are only two classes, workers and peasants, whose interests are not hostile to each other but friendly.

Room for One Only

"Consequently in the Soviet Union there is no ground for the existence of several parties, and hence also for the freedom of these parties. There is ground in the Soviet Union for only one party, the Communist party, which courageously defends the interests of the workers and peasants."

But Mr. Stalin reserves for himself and his party the sole right to judge whether or not his party "defends the interests of the workers and peasants." In the same manner, Premier Mussolini and Führer Hitler reserve this right for themselves and the parties they have created on the model originated in Russia. Mr. Stalin does not explain why freedom for various parties exists only in "bourgeois democracies," whereas opposition parties are forcibly suppressed in Italy and Germany, as well as in the Soviet Union.

No Intelligentsia Class

It was suggested to Mr. Stalin that the new constitution should recognize the existence in the Soviet Union of a third class in addition to those of workers and peasants, the "intelligentsia." This word is used in Soviet Russia to include all the state officials, engineers and executives, professional men and women, writers, artists, actors, who have become employees of that "one vast syndicate," the Soviet state.

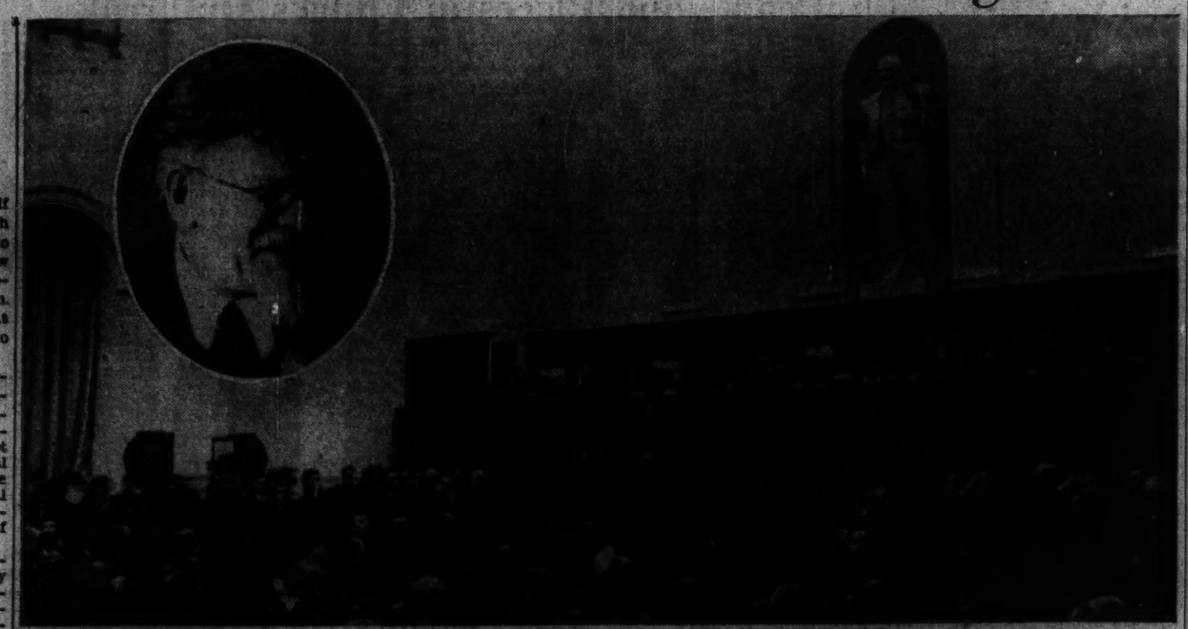
Mr. Stalin said: "The intelligentsia never was and cannot be a class. It was and remains a stratum which recruits its members among all classes of society."

Under the new constitution, Mr. Stalin added, Soviet "intelligentsia" will enjoy "fully equal rights with the workers and peasants in all spheres of economic, political, public and cultural life."

Has Gained Dominance

As a matter of fact, this group, whether described as a "class" or a "stratum of society," has attained in Soviet Russia a dominant position. They are better paid, better housed, better fed and clothed, than ordinary workers and peasants. Above all, the powers of the all-powerful state have gradually slipped into their hands. They already constitute an overwhelming majority of the ruling Communist party. It is they who actually operate the so-called "dictatorship of the working class."

Mr. Stalin's arguments have done nothing to strengthen the Communist claim that Soviet Russia is closer in spirit and in fact to "bourgeois democracies" than to Fascist dictatorships. So long as the Bolsheviks stubbornly cling to a monopolistic party dictatorship, their system more closely resembles that of Fascist party dictatorships than that of bourgeois democracies." The Fascists have borrowed this system from the Bolsheviks and applied it with the same crushing effectiveness. "Bourgeois democracies," on the contrary, have rejected this system as a denial of the essence of democracy.



Sovifoto — All-Union Congress of Soviets Adopts Constitution

Above (Inset)—Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. View Shows Joseph Stalin Delivering a Report at the All-Union Congress at the Kremlin in Moscow. Below—Another View of the Same Congress

End of Warehouse Strike Brings Hope of Ship Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16—Settlement of the cold storage warehouse strike here, releasing more than $6,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, is seen as the first wedge in the active "back to work" drive to settle the whole maritime disturbance.

The compromise which opened the doors of the warehouses has led to resumption of negotiations by milling and public warehousemen.

Accord Believed Near

On the waterfront, private conferences between Thomas G. Plant, shipowner spokesman, and Harry Lundeberg, Sailors Union of the Pacific official, have brought the negotiating relationship of the two groups closer together than at any time since the strike began.

With the pertinent hiring-hall issue being discussed amicably, and penalties also on the table in the Plant-Lundeberg talks, observers hope for an early understanding. Previously, discussion of these two topics were barred in employer-employee talks.

Both Mr. Plant and Mr. Lundeberg have indicated that progress has been made toward settlement of these outstanding issues.

The conferences also have resulted in the framing of a tentative plan for settlement of all future waterfront disputes. Once the plan is worked out in final form and accepted by negotiating committees of both sides the matter of, "who shall control the hiring halls?" will be the only issue at hand.

Decision to be Final

As now visualized, each port would have a committee comprised of one union and one shipowner representative to decide local disputes. Should these representatives fail to agree, the matter at stake would be referred to a general committee with headquarters in San Francisco. This general committee would have an equal number of representatives from each party.

If this committee should fail to agree, it should select a neutral representative whose decision would be final.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has carried negotiations between coastwise ship operators and strikers to a point where agreement is reported not far distant.

Bridges Pushes Campaign At Gotham Mass Meeting

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Harry Bridges, west coast longshoremen's leader who was ousted as a representative of the International Longshoremen's Association, was to climax his push for eastern support with an address tonight at a mass meeting of east coast strikers in Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Bridges came here to discuss the proposal that eastern longshoremen refuse to service ships of lines with which west coast maritime workers are at odds.

He has made speeches in several eastern cities. Recently, in a letter to Joseph Curran, leader of the striking seamen, with whom Mr. Ryan also is at odds, Mr. Bridges referred to Joseph P. Ryan, head of the I. L. A., as a "strikebreaker."

Mr. Ryan refused to allow his supporters among eastern longshoremen to support the West coast walkout, contending such action would violate an agreement with the shipowners.

Police Suppress Clash At Pennsylvania Mill

READING, Penn., Dec. 16 (AP)—Disorder broke out anew Dec. 14, at the plant of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, in Wyomissing, where 14 persons were injured in a clash of pickets and workers earlier in the day.

There were no reports of injuries in the second clash as state police sought to dispel a crowd around mill entrances. Police said hurtling stones broke street lights in the vicinity.

Berkshire hosiery workers have been on strike since Oct. 1.

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Lewis Labor Union Picked by Workers Of General Electric

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 16 (AP)—Employees of the main plant of the General Electric Company here, who in an election yesterday chose an affiliate of the John L. Lewis labor group as their collective bargaining agent, received from the company today a bonus of $550,000.

As workers came on duty, each received his share of the bonus, which company officials said would average $52 each on the basis of approximately a week and one-half pay.

The bonus was derived from the company's 6 per cent profit-sharing plan and was based on workers' earnings for the last six months.

The company said approximately 10,600 workers, exclusive of the office staff and employees of International General Electric, shared in the distribution.

Pensions, insurance benefits and bonuses paid Schenectady employees this year amount to $825,000, a company spokesman said.

In a poll that ended last night, 5111 of 9272 employees voting favored Local 301 of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, an affiliate of Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Workers' Council, unaffiliated group composed only of Schenectady General Electric employees, received 4033 votes, while there were 128 blank, void and challenged ballots.

Cargoes of Six Ships Tied Up at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16 (AP)—Trade and steamship interests yesterday sought to map a plan to handle tied-up cargo in port while police broke up picketing at wharves of three affected steamship lines.

Approximately 75 picketing longshoremen and seamen were arrested but about half of them were dismissed later. Others were fined $2.50 each or ordered to serve 10-day jail terms which were protested by strike leaders.

With six cargoes tied up in port, Charles W. Frank, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, called a conference of shipping and trade interests to devise a plan to get the cargoes distributed for the Christmas trade.

Plate Glass Workers Issue Strike Ultimatum

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 16 (AP)—Officials of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company sought yesterday to avert a threatened tieup of most of the nation's flat glass industry and resultant repercussions on the automobile industry.

Glen W. McCabe, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, declared unless a new contract is signed tonight all Libbey-Owens-Ford plants in Toledo, Shreveport, La., and Charleston, W. Va., would be shut down by the union.

Glass circles agreed the concern and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company produce together 90 per cent of the nation's plate glass, an important part in automobile production.

The flat glass workers have been on strike, seeking higher wages and a closed shop, since October at Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants at Pittsburgh, Fort Smith, Ark., Henrietta and Okmulgee, Okla., Mount Vernon, Ohio, Shreveport, La., Clarksburg, Charleston and Sisterville, W. Va.

Ship Spokesmen Report Accord On Hiring-Hall Issue

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Negotiators for offshore shippers and seagoing unions reported "tentative accord" on two major issues, then attacked the problems of wages and working conditions today in an effort to end the Pacific coast maritime strike.

Harry Lundeberg, head of the sailors' union, said tentative agreement had been reached on hiring halls and penalties for violating working agrements, two issues which long have snagged peace efforts. He did not disclose details of the provisional accords.

T. G. Plant, spokesman for the shippers, said there is no prospect of immediate settlement because "several matters remain to be adjusted."

Strike leaders here rallied to the defense of Harry Bridges, coast president of the International Longshoremen's Association, ousted from the I. L. A. executive board by Joseph P. Ryan, international president.

Mr. Bridges, now in the East seeking longshoremen's support for the coast tieup, has been at odds with Mr. Ryan, who has declared there will be no sympathy strike by eastern I. L. A. workers.

Longshore officials here said Mr. Bridges' position as coast president could not be affected because he was elected by the autonomous coast body.

In Honolulu, Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter said food shipments brought by foreign boats have "materially brightened" the situation and there no longer is danger of a serious Hawaiian food shortage.

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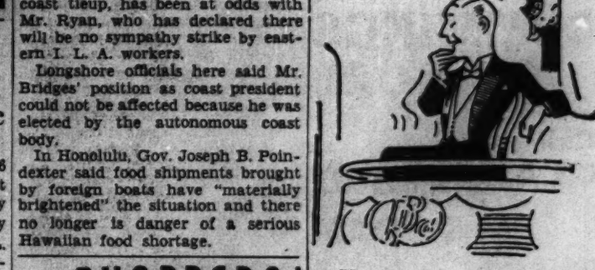
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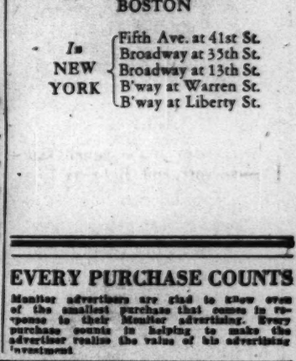
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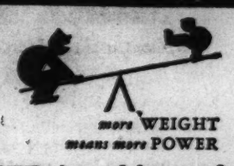
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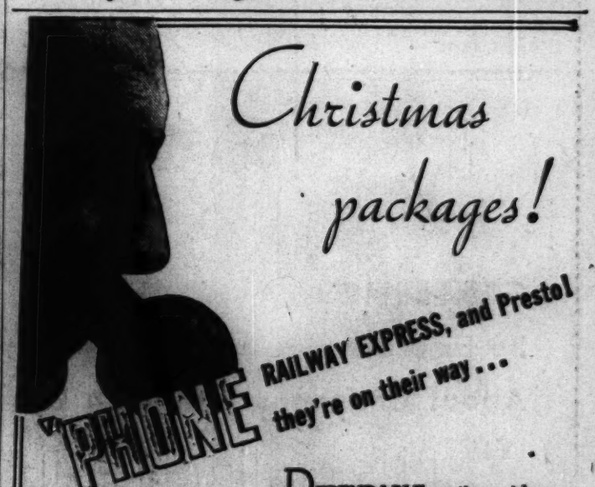
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China Seeks American Aid To Halt Japan's Aggression; Open Door Policy at Stake

A Boston authority on far-eastern affairs contributes a survey on the present critical situation, with especial regard to China, Japan and Russia. Other articles on the subject will follow from time to time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI.—What are the present policies of America, Britain, Soviet Russia and Japan in regard to China; what ought they to be and how are they viewed by the Chinese?

An almost complete absence of Chinese newspaper comment reflects the negative character of Washington's China policy, as viewed from this side of the Pacific.

"America just doesn't count any more in China," is the common verdict. In some quarters it is true, the hope is entertained that a more positive line would be taken now that the presidential election is over—especially since Mr. Roosevelt has been returned to power—but on this point there can be no certitude of course, and meanwhile the Far Eastern drama is seen marching steadily on to its denouement.

Long ago Chinese observers reluctantly ruled out the possibility of American help in the struggle to withstand increasing Japanese military and political pressure.

Where's "Friend-in-Need?"

As one Chinese put it ruefully: "The traditional friend has not proved to be a friend in need and unless the American Government changes its present policy of aloofness the two peoples will drift further and further apart. The majority of us feel that the American neutrality law is not only unfair to the weak nations but serves to encourage aggression on the part of the stronger powers."

Except for the Stimson non-recognition doctrine concerning Manchuria, this Chinese went on to point out, America has done little to help the Chinese position.

Washington did not take the lead in raising her legation to the status of an embassy and up to the present she has not established her embassy at Nanking. Except for the recent silver agreement, which came about because of the special concern of both countries with this problem, she has done nothing to help China financially. This is the Chinese opinion.

Many writers in Chinese magazines are urging that America should co-operate with Great Britain and Soviet Russia so as to form a strong international group in opposition to the aggressive policy of Japan. The opinion is frequently expressed by these commentators that adherence to the present policy of isolation will seriously jeopardize American interests in the Far East.

Three Ways Open

When Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, returned to China last year, he suggested three different policies to the Nanking Government—co-operation with Soviet Russia, co-operation with Japan or dependence upon the League of Nations, which would mean dependence of England or France. The fact that he made no mention of America is significant of the Chinese lack of faith in that quarter.

How may Chinese faith in American good will be restored? An American professor at Nanking who has made a lifetime study of Far Eastern politics was invited to set down any constructive suggestions which occurred to his mind in response to a detailed questionnaire. Here is the substance of his replies:

"We should refer constantly to the nine-power treaty and invite the treaty powers to attend a conference for the purpose of discussing fresh problems or violations of the treaty. Japan should be frequently reminded of her obligations under the treaty; she should be put in the position to adhere to its provisions or else repudiate them openly.

"We should stand strongly by the Stimson non-recognition doctrine. There should be non-recognition of territory or rights acquired by force or in violation of treaties unless such treaties are revised by common consent. Similarly with the Kellogg-Briand pact, we should invoke it wherever necessary and use it as a standard of judgment and for the strengthening of moral forces. As to the Open-Door policy, we should hold to it so long as the Chinese Government clearly wants this policy and so declares.

"The United States should give all possible aid in the reconstruction of China through loans and technical help. Encouragement should be given to the investment of American capital, but without reverting to the policy of 'dollar diplomacy.'

Closer Co-operation

"Closer co-operation should be sought with Great Britain on Far Eastern problems and we should also initiate discussions with Soviet Russia on these questions. Diplomacy with Japan should be direct and strong, though courteous. We should join the League of Nations immediately, making reservations, if necessary, with regard to sanctions.

"As regards naval problems, the ratio question will remain a difficult nut to crack in view of Japan's present psychology and sense of mission. The best thing to do would be to let this go for the time being and try to solve other problems.

"America should have no naval bases west of Hawaii and Alaska. The security of the Philippines should be written into a new treaty arranged at a conference of Pacific powers convened by the United States. This might take the form of a revision of the nine-power treaty."

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People and Places in China's Outbreak

Chinese names and terms in the news of potential civil war from Shensi province are given below. The central characters, reading from top to bottom, are pronounced Dâh Djwung Gwoâh Shun See Shung, and mean Great Middle Country, Shen (an old name) West Province, or China, Shensi province. The characters are those used in ordinary speech, not formal writing. The tone and emphasis of Chinese words are extremely difficult for an Occidental to reproduce, and too complicated to be indicated here.

Each of the other names or terms is given with its pronunciation and meaning directly underneath its ordinary English spelling, based on the Romanization (or transliteration) of the original Chinese sounds. The pronunciations are at best only approximations: â as in father, ü as in the French Dumas.

大中國陝西省

Chiang Kai-shek
Djee-ang Gâh-ee Shek
Generalissimo and President of the Executive Yuan (Yüân), reported slain by rebels.

Chang Hsiao-liang
Djäng Hshee-ow (as in now)
Lee-âng
Former Manchurian ruler, lately subordinate to Chiang Kai-shek, who heads revolt against Chiang in Shensi province.

Shensi Province
Shun See Shung
Scene of the coup, in northwestern China.

Sianfu
See-an Foo
Capital of Shensi. Coup occurred near city.

Dr. H. H. Kung
Oung, u as in put
Finance Minister, heading Nanking Government in Chiang's absence.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang
Fung Yoo Hshee-âng
Vice-Minister of Military Affairs Commission. Former Governor of Shensi province. He has many followers among North China officials. In 1933 he led a revolt in Chahar, demanding war on Japan.

Chahar
Djâh Hâr
Eastern portion of Inner Mongolia, bordering on Manchoukuo.

Kalgan
Gâl Gâhn
Capital of Chahar.

Manchoukuo
Mân Djoo (as in Joe) Gwoâh
Name of the generally unrecognized "state" set up in Manchuria after it had been taken from China by force of Japanese arms.

Hopei Province
Hhuh Bay Shung
North China province, formerly called Chihli (Djerh Lee)

Nanking
Nân Djing
Capital of Manchukuo.

Peiping (Peking)
Bay Ping
Capital of Hopei. Former capital of China. Still seat of most foreign embassies.

Gen. Yin Ju-keng
Yïn Ü-ee Gung (ü as in put).
Head of the semi-independent Hopei regime resulting from autonomy move of 1935.

Suiyuan Province
Swe Yüân Shung
Province bordering on Chahar. Scene of recent fighting between Chinese and Japanese-inspired Mongolians.

Shansi Province (Do not confuse with Shensi)
Shân See Shung
Province to east of Shensi and south of Suiyuan.

Shantung Province
Shân Dung Shung
Large, rich province on coast east of Hopei. Last of five northern provinces, with Chahar, Hopei, Suiyuan, and Shansi, which Japan would like to separate from China as a "buffer" for Manchoukuo.

Tsingtao
Tching D-ow (as in now)
City of Shantung, formerly leased to Germany, taken by Japan during Word War, and returned to China after Washington Conference of 1922. Scene of recent landing of 1000 Japanese marines over Chinese labor disorders.

Nanking
Nân Djing
Seat of Chinese Nationalist Government. Located on Capital of Chinese Republic. Yangtse river, inland from Shanghai.

Shanghai
Shâng Hah-eye
Chief seaport and most Westernized city of China, near mouth of Yangtse river. Scene of Japanese bombardment in 1932.

Kuomintang
Gwoâh Minn Dâng
Nationalist People's Party. Organized by the late Sun Yat-sen (Sun, u as in put, Yat Sen), "father" of the Chinese Republic.

The Five Yüans (Yüâns)
Executive, Legislative, Control (auditing), Judicial, and Examinaton. Major organs of the Nationalist Government.

France Appeals To Hoarders In New Baby Bonds

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP)—The French Government, announcing its new issue of "baby" bonds, appealed to private hoarders today to turn in their metal as a loan to help meet mounting national defense costs.

At the same time, Minister of Finance Vincent Auriol announced that all restrictions on the movement of capital put in force at the time of devaluation of the franc, Sept. 26 had been revoked.

The French monetary policy, he asserted, will henceforth be one of "complete liberty," with no further restrictions on the purchase of foreign currency.

"We feel," he said, "that the international monetary accord signed in October frees France from the necessity of resorting to methods of coercion of any kind to guarantee the exchange rate of its money."

The "baby" bond issue will be in denominations of 100 francs (about $4.00) bearing 3 per cent interest and redeemable in three years at 140 francs.

Social Security Changes Proposed in Michigan

DETROIT, Dec. 16 (AP)—Several members of Michigan's delegation in Congress have said they will seek amendment of the Social Security Act to prevent the Federal Government from using an estimated $20,000,000 of the pay roll taxes to be paid by Michigan employers, for general purposes.

Dr. Frank's Removal As Wisconsin Leader Proposed to Regents

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 16 (AP)—Harold M. Wilkie, head of the University of Wisconsin board of regents, formally initiated a move to force retirement of Dr. Glenn Frank from the school's presidency.

In a statement to his fellow regents, Mr. Wilkie asserted Dr. Frank lacked administrative ability, had lost the confidence of his associates, and had permitted "questionable" practices regarding expenditures. The regents voted 9 to 6 to hold an open hearing, at the next meeting of the board, which will be subject to the call of the chairman.

"Over a long period there has developed an increasing dissatisfaction with Dr. Frank's administration of the presidency of the university," Mr. Wilkie said. "It is unfair and untrue to attribute this dissatisfaction to anything remotely connected with partisan politics. It arises solely and entirely out of Dr. Frank's conduct of the presidency.

"The criticism of Dr. Frank's administration is not of recent origin and not partisan in character."

Students said that several of their groups have discussed plans for a walkout if the ouster movement materializes. One claimed 3000 students of the 8000 enrolled would quit classes. At Washington, the National Education Association appealed by wire to Gov. Philip F. La Follette to prevent the removal of the president.

Alumni in New York Want Facts on Frank

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—More than 100 New York alumni of the University of Wisconsin at a special meeting last night adopted unanimously a resolution that no action should be taken on the reported proposals to oust Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the university, "until the alumni and the public are apprised of all the facts involved."

James S. Thompson, president of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of New York, said he had been informed by a Boston alumnus a resolution was being circulated among New England graduates recording their opposition "to the ousting of President Glenn Frank for political reasons."

China Awaits Word of Chiang

(Continued from Page 1)

were behind Saturday's capture of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang at Sianfu.

Earlier, Russian officials and the Russian press denied that Russia was behind Marshal Chang's revolt.

Russian newspapers asserted that Marshal Chang's maneuver was an act of desperation on the part of Japanese militarists.

They said that it was brought on by growing signs of discontent and a political crisis in Japan and China's rapid march toward national unity.

They openly charged that Japan's hand was visible behind Marshal Chang, despite, they said, his efforts to "conceal" his real intentions.

The newspapers were united in expressing the hope that the move would not deceive the Chinese and that it would prove to be a boomerang against Japan.

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Nanking Awaits Word From Chang On Peace Terms

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Reports reaching here indicate that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may be still alive and prisoner at Sianfu in Shensi province of his rebellious subordinate, Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang.

Serious doubts that he and several of his generals were executed at Sianfu, as Marshal Chang was reported to have told China in a radio broadcast, were raised today by later dispatches reaching Tokyo.

The Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Hsu Shih-ying, said that he had received a telegram from his Government today, stating that W. H. Donald, Australian adviser to the Nanking regime, was on his way back to Nanking from Loyang, bringing Marshal Chang Hsio-liang's terms for the release of the Generalissimo. This message made no mention of the supposed executions.

Domei Account Revised

The Domei (Japanese) News Agency early this morning stated categorically in dispatches from Shanghai and Nanking that Marshal Chang had announced the executions of his prisoners.

Later, however, it published an account of Mr. Donald's return to Loyang from Sianfu, published in Nanking by the Central News Agency, which tended to contradict the Domei's earlier account of Marshal Chang's announcement. The Central News Agency is the organ of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Donald, according to the later Domei dispatch quoting Central News, asserted that he saw both Marshal Chang and General Chiang when he arrived at Sianfu on Monday. At that time, he said, the Nanking generalissimo was still alive.

Urged War on Japan

Mr. Donald, according to this account, confirmed earlier reports that the rebel chieftain had urged General Chiang to declare war on Japan. The Generalissimo replied that all the Marshal's proposals must be presented to the Kuomintang, ruling party of the republic.

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12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
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Close-Up of China's British Adviser

Go-Between on Chiang Kidnaping Also Chang's Friend

30 Years in China

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and former economic advisor to the Chinese Government

Go-betweens are honored institutions in China, where, till the rise of the modern Republic, lawyers were unknown. But there can hardly have been a more extraordinary go-between in the long history of Cathay than the man who is now the intermediary between the imprisoned dictator, Chiang Kai-shek, and his captor and former associate, Chang Hsiao-liang.

This go-between is the unanimous choice of all the parties in this extraordinary coup. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in her wifely anxiety, turns to him; the Nanking Government, in its helpless bewilderment, relies upon him; Marshal Chang, using his hostage to force a change in government policy which might plunge the entire world in war, trusts him; and General Chiang, stubbornly refusing to treat with his captors, leaves his fate in this go-between's hands.

By a Staff Artist

W. H. Donald
Special Adviser to Nanking Government, British Newspaperman

The go-between upon whom this tremendous personal and political responsibility has been delegated is not even a Chinese. He cannot even speak the Chinese language. He is an Australian, by name William Henry Donald. Chinese rarely put their faith in foreigners; but upon Mr. Donald they have been relying for over 30 years. As he once said to me, speaking of the new Nationalist Government, set up in Nanking in 1927, "I brought many of them up."

It was no wonder, therefore, that the man who had been friend and adviser of successive governments in old Peking—the hated Peking crowd to the Nationalists—was soon in the same intimate relation with Chiang Kai-shek's Government.

Opposite of Sun

The Nationalists could not forget that Mr. Donald was the confidant and aide of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Republic. He came to China when Sun was still a restless revolutionary against the Imperial Manchu regime, against traditional China. With his zest for getting to the inside of affairs, he quickly got to know Dr. Sun, though he was then only a "griffin"—a Chinese word for neophyte. He had come from a journalistic post in Sydney, Australia, to take over on editorship in Honk Kong.

Dr. Sun met in him his exact opposite—practical where Sun was visionary, realistic where Sun was idealistic, sagacious and shrewd where Sun was temperamental and a dreamer.

They Worked Together

Close by Dr. Sun's side during the reconstruction following the 1911 Revolution which turned monarchical China into a Republic was this young Australian newspaper man. Dr. Sun had been made provisional President of the Republic. Mr. Donald wants his manifestoes, Sun, a child in such matters, interposed him between himself and the foreign powers. On him Sun leaned in evolving his schemes for the economic reconstruction of China.

By this time the Australian journalist had become editor of the Far Eastern Review in Shanghai, a journal devoted to economic and engineering development. He had become convinced that the salvation of China lay in economic modernization. "With transportation comes civilization," he used to say to me, after Kipling.

Called by Peking

The Republic in a year or two fell into the hands of the feudalistic militarists. Dr. Sun again went into hiding. Mr. Donald was called to Peking. The militarists wanted his sage advice, in keeping the leaky ship of state afloat.

They promised him any kind of job, as long as he would stay in Peking. Still obsessed with his objective of the economic renovation of China, he chose to set up, as a springboard of economic development, a government economic bureau, devoted to collecting the facts about economic China and disseminating them.

It was then that I came to know Mr. Donald. A newspaper man like himself, I had come to see the future of China through his eyes, and I worked with him as Chief Editor of the Bureau's publications.

During our seven-year association, governments came and went. Sometimes they lasted only 24 hours. Mr. Donald, however, was a permanent institution, always available to give the Chinese the benefit of his experience, his training—his horse-sense.

When, in 1927, the Nationalists overthrew the "old" Peking crowd, and set up the Government at Nanking, the old Economic Bureau became a propagandist organ for the new administration. When I decided to quit, Mr. Donald in his parting said, "My life has been spent in China. It is China's, and I shall stay."

Pretty soon I heard that the "young Marshal" Chang Hsio-liang, Chiang Kai-shek's captor, had sent for him to Mukden, the seat of the Manchurian Government. This was in 1928. Mr. Donald, never discouraged by any setback to his economic aspirations for China, always animated with almost a schoolboy zest, began another career, a career which had fateful consequences for the world.

Closest to Chang

This Chang had had a tempestuous career. The son of the old satrap of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, he is the only man in modern Chinese history who inherited his satrapy. This he did before he was 30. Agreeable, English-speaking, he was a strange mixture of Y. M. C. A. upbringing and Oriental craft. His father's old associates—men of a feudal stamp—could not reconcile themselves to his succession. Within a few months he had two of the more ambitious executed in his own palace. Others awaited a more deadly weapon to bring about Young Chang's downfall, namely, opium.

When Mr. Donald arrived in Mukden, Young Chang was already a confirmed opium addict. A temperate man himself, with a strain of Puritanism coming down to him from Scottish Covenanter forbears, Mr. Donald set himself the greatest task of his whole life, to cure the "Young Marshal" of his pernicious habit. He taught Chang the joys of the outdoors. In the Australian countryside, Mr. Donald had learned to ride a horse, to shoot, to fish. When not on one of these diversions, they played golf together. Gradually the opium habit fell away from the "Young Marshal."

Stirred His Zeal

Having rehabilitated the "Young Marshal," Mr. Donald proceeded to pour into him a zeal to rehabilitate his satrapy. Here they fell foul of the Japanese. If the young Chang's old associates had no desire to see their youthful master reclaimed, the Japanese had no wish to see Manchuria developed. That work they had reserved for themselves. And so they forced the issue on the night of Sept. 21, 1931.

By this time, Mr. Donald was the closest friend and adviser to the "Young Marshal." In view of his position, Marshal Chang's action must have been the result of Mr. Donald's counsel. The Young Marshal refused to dicker with the Japanese. He referred them to Nanking, a convenient shield in the Manchurian's foreign relations; and the result is history. Nanking relied upon the world, and Japan successfully defied Manchuria, China, and the world.

His Kingdom Gone

Manchuria became Manchoukuo, and the Young Marshal was left without his "Kingdom." A vacation in Europe in Mr. Donald's company was the prelude to association with Chiang Kai-shek as vice-generalissimo. He was first stationed at Hankow. From there I received a letter from Mr. Donald saying:

"The Young Marshal set a fashion in handing back to the Government his armies when he resigned, and refused to join the enemies of Chiang Kai-shek, and they seemed to be legion a short while ago, though not so conspicuous today. Now there seems to be more unity, more understanding of personal and political problems, for there has been much visiting by aeroplane during the past few weeks, and men who never before met on a personal basis have been foregathering and coming to some understanding or other.

"He is a completely changed man, mentally and physically. He is at the moment up at the bandit front on the Anwhei border, where troops under him have been in contact with the so-called communist armies for the past few days. If he goes on as he is going (and if he survives) he will be quite a factor in China one of these days. I have done my best for him, anyway." It was a letter glowing with the incurable optimism which W. H. Donald has maintained in spite of the setbacks of 30 years.

Some months after writing this letter Mr. Donald was called to Chiang Kai-shek's service. Whether the removal of his paternal advice had anything to do with the Young Marshal's amazing coup is a matter for opinion. But Marshal Chang must have missed the sage counsel of his Australian adviser as General Chiang has undoubtedly profited by it.

Donald's Honesty

Mr. Donald's real strength with the Chinese is his scrupulous honesty. Advisers to Chinese governments have a strain of the adventurer in them. The temptations to capitalize their position to their own advantage are many, and some have succumbed and in the process have paid for it with their lives. But Mr. Donald's sincerity has always kept him above suspicion by China's factions.

"To the straightforwardness of his pioneer upbringing he has coupled the complete lack of fear of his Scottish Covenanter forebears. In his storied career in China he has conformed to Dostoievsky's command, and lived dangerously. How he survived in Manchuria as the closest man to the Young Marshal is regarded in China as a miracle, his closest friend lived in danger as the result of similar go-between work to that upon which Mr. Donald is now engaged. He was Roy Scott Anderson. In 1923 Shauntung bandits held up the famous Blue Express on the way to Nanking, holding a dozen foreign passengers for ransom. Mr. Anderson obtained their release by pledging the safety of the bandit leaders. Soon after he had given his word, the authorities executed them, and Mr. Anderson's life was thereafter in danger at the hands of the bandits.

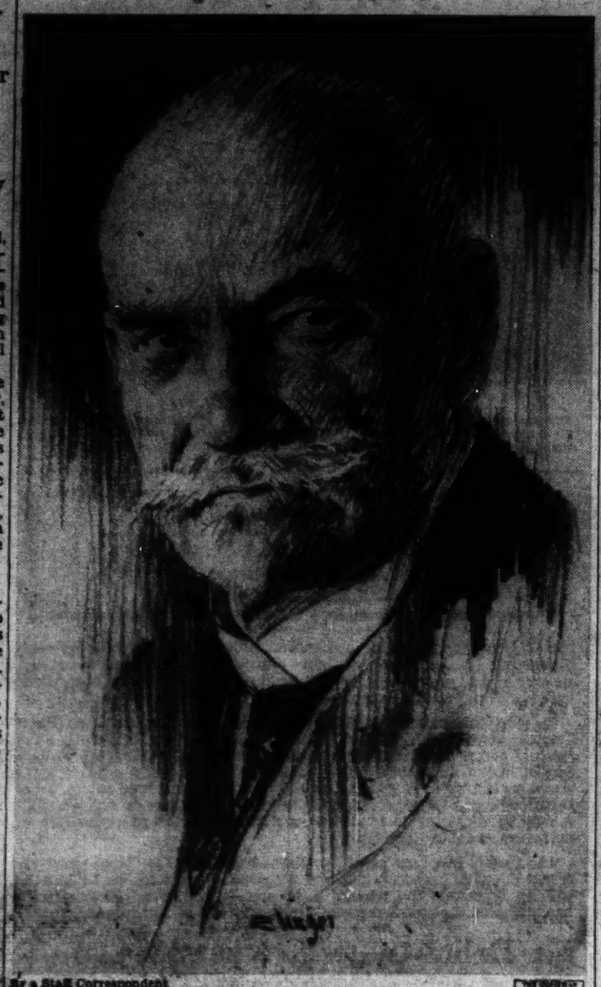
Frequent Calls

His service with Chiang Kai-shek brought W. H. Donald back full circle to the earliest affiliations of his youth. For General Chiang is Sun Yat-sen's successor.

In the intervening 30 years few Chinese statesmen have neglected to call for Mr. Donald's assistance in time of trouble. Particularly when ever they have had a problem with the foreign powers have they leaned upon him. Similarly the foreign legations have turned to him in their need. If Donald had to write his memoirs of these three decades much of the modern history of the Far East would have to be rewritten. He always promises that one day he will do it. Last summer he actually went to the length of buying a small yacht and hiring a secretary, with the view of cruising the South Seas, and devoting himself to writing. But just as he was preparing to write, Chiang Kai-shek wired him an urgent request to return to Nanking.

W. H. Donald is again "on call" in what to him is just another job, but in the eyes of the waiting world, is a mission of high moment.

Finns' President



By a Staff Correspondent

Pehr Evind Svinhufvud
Head of Finnish Nation That Pays Its Debts

Finns Celebrate Anniversary Date Of Veteran Ruler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Dec. 16—Anniversary fetes for President Svinhufvud were held throughout Finland yesterday. The President's long service for his country has made him something of a national hero. The Finnish people look back on his long record as a champion for the nation's independence against the encroachments of Russia, whether under the Tsars or under the Soviet regime.

In 1914 Mr. Svinhufvud was deported to Siberia for his overzealous assertion of Finland's rights, and soon after his return in 1917 he became Prime Minister, in which capacity he carried through his independence campaign to a successful issue.

Tokens of esteem have poured in to the veteran President from many foreign states, including President Roosevelt, King George and Herr Hitler. The celebrations included a great civic reception at the palace and a memorable drive by the President through the illuminated streets of Helsingfors between lines of torch-bearing troops.

Archbishop Stirs Controversy With Radiocast on King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16—A controversy has arisen over the recent radiocast address by the Archbishop of Canterbury wherein this high dignitary of the Church of England rebuked both the late King himself and the social circle formerly surrounding the royal palace.

There are strong partisans of both sides. One holds that the Archbishop was only doing his duty as head of Britain's established religion in speaking out. The other thinks that the time has gone by for praise or blame and that the sooner the entire incident of the late King's abdication is forgotten the better for all concerned.

Another point is raised that promises to be more lasting. It concerns the question as to whether or not sufficient control is being exercised over those who express their views by radiocasting.

This control is in the hands of a board originally appointed by the Government and ultimately liable to be changed by that authority, but for the time being able to act entirely independently. The board is understood to have given the Archbishop a free hand on the occasion of his radiocast, not supposing that he would say anything controversial. Meanwhile, public opinion here inclines to endorse the words used by Prime Minister Baldwin when he declared that he had "little or nothing to say in the way of comment or criticism or praise or blame." Mr. Baldwin added: "Let no word be spoken that causes pain to any soul, let us not forget today the revered and beloved figure of Queen Mary and what all this has meant to her, and think of her when we have to speak, if speak we must."

Only a small minority holds any other view.

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States Mean to Plug Holes That Give Criminals Refuge

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16—The new machinery for interstate co-operation has been set whirring to bring about uniform legislation that will make things difficult for the "commuting criminal" and close loopholes for escape from justce now found in diverse state laws.

Hoppers of the 40 or more state legislatures which meet early in January are to receive four uniform bills to this end, prepared and approved by official representatives of the states, according to plans which have been worked out by the Interstate Commission on Crime.

The commission is marking its first anniversary by completing an important part of the work toward uniform state anti-crime laws. Under auspices of the Council of State Governments here, of which it is an offspring, and with the aid of legal experts from more than a score of universities, as well as of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the model acts have been given their final revision.

Commission's First Task

Getting these models in the hands of influential members of state legislatures is the task now occupying the commission. Each member, which means one official appointee for every state, has himself received a package of 10 copies of the proposed acts for distribution to committee members and officials in his state assembly. A set is also to be given to each delegate attending the General Assembly of the Council of State Governments in Washington, Jan. 21. These delegates are members of both houses of state legislatures and representatives of governors.

Proponents of the uniform laws against interstate criminals are encouraged to hope for general adoption of their measures by the fact that last year, even before the final draft was completed, two states, New York and New Jersey, adopted all four acts, Rhode Island passed three, and seven other states approved one each.

As pointed out by Judge Richard Hartshorne, chairman of the commission, "the shrewdest, most desperate criminals today, commute to business from their hideouts to the scene of their crime across the state lines. Clearly, the state where the hideout is located must co-operate with that where the crime is committed to cope with the criminal.

"They must co-operate in his arrest, in returning him for trial, in reaching across state lines to obtain the necessary witnesses at his trial, and finally in supervising him after he has served his term in jail and is out on parole. At present, these practical requirements are, speaking from a nation-wide standpoint, either utterly lacking or at best halting, casual and inefficient."

The statutes designed to correct this situation are simple and clear. The uniform act on fresh pursuit of criminals is designed to prevent state lines from handicapping police in the apprehension of criminals.

State Boundaries No Bar

The act authorizes a police officer from another state to pursue a criminal into the state where the legislation is passed and to arrest him on the same terms as an officer of that state would.

After the arrest, a magistrate of the county in which the arrest is made is charged with determining whether the arrest is lawful. At present, without this enactment, a police officer cannot take a man for a crime he has not personally witnessed after crossing beyond his own state boundaries.

Philadelphia Hub of Television?

Laboratories choose Wyndmoor, in highest section of Greater Philadelphia, hoping to make city experimental center of fast-developing industry.

Radio Comment

At Wyndmoor, in the highest section of greater Philadelphia, the recently completed Farnsworth Television laboratories attest the fact that Philadelphia is at present the experimental television center of the United States. The Farnsworth company received its television transmitting license on Dec. 2 and is quietly going forward with its experimental work in the city which already harbors in its environs the Philco television and RCA television laboratories.

Mr. Farnsworth and his associates first moved to Philadelphia from San Francisco, where the concern was incorporated and where most of its work had been done, to work co-operatively with Philco engineers in their laboratories for two years beginning in 1931.

At the end of that period, with the Philco company licensed under Farnsworth patents, spacious laboratories of its own were acquired by Farnsworth in the pretty suburb of Chestnut Hill, close to Wyndmoor.

Early in 1935 it was arranged that the Baird Television concern in England should use Farnsworth patents there, and other arrangements were made with German television interests. Philco engineers busied themselves with working toward production on the basis of their Farnsworth licenses, and Farnsworth Television itself set about building up a complete patent structure—which, rather than manufacturing, is the object of its existence.

In recent months, as the new studio and transmitter have been completed at Wyndmoor, Seymour Turner, a young Philadelphian who is a director of Farnsworth Television, Incorporated, formed a new company and erected a plant near by at Wyndmoor which is all ready to go into production on television tubes as soon as standardized practice is decided upon.

According to Donald K. Lippincott, San Francisco patent attorney, now in Philadelphia for Farnsworth, about a score of patents have been issued to the Farnsworth company. Out of about 170 applications only four have been abandoned. The company comes very near to owning all the necessary patents itself for making its camera, he added.

"Like everybody else today," Mr. Lippincott stated, "we are concentrating our research on the problem of projection of the images received. I should not be surprised to see potentials of 5000 volts used before long in our oscilliograph tubes.

"So far, I believe, we may say we are rather ahead in the reduction of the number of tubes needed in a television set. We are getting excellent results with 19 tubes and I should not be too surprised later to see that number reduced considerably."

The patent attorney foresaw a possible struggle between the Farnsworth company and the Radio Corporation of America for control of the television field—with the weight of patents on the side of the Farnsworth interests and of financial resources on that of the vast RCA organization.

Strolling through the laboratories and shops later, Russell Pond, a company officer pointed out examples of these cold tubes undergoing successful tests.

In another room he opened the door on tests with a new continuous illumination motion picture projector designed by Mr. Farnsworth—with television pick-up mainly in mind, though its advantages for theater use seem to be great. In television, continuous projection, he pointed out, is almost a necessity in order to avoid obstacles resulting from incompatibility of film, shutter speed and scanning speeds.

Incidentally, he mentioned that the new television transmitter is using 343-line definition to begin with, but will probably change to the 441 which has been recommended as standard. The vidio frequency of the station will be 62.75mc. and the audio frequency 67mc. at first.

At present 22 experts are at work in the Farnsworth laboratories in Chestnut Hill, but it is expected that various others—both Americans and Europeans—will soon be added to the staff.

© Farnsworth Television Laboratory

Farnsworth Television Laboratory

This Modern Building at Wyndmoor, Outside Philadelphia, Houses the Laboratories Which Are Continuing Experiments on the Frontiers of the New Visual Art. At the Right Are the Towers Which Transmit the Voice (Audio) and Picture (Video) Frequencies

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

per cent, and since that time there has been an increase of 7 per cent. Expanding tenancy brought abuses—absentee landlordism, insecurity, stresses and strains in democratic idealism and the nation's principal unhealed social condition represented by the sharecroppers of the South.

To meet this national problem, the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy meets in Washington today. It is to report on its findings as to the best means of coping with the issue. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace speaks, states that 40,000 tenant farms are being added a year; urges measures to stop land speculation and wide sweeps in land values, urges better relations between tenants and land owners; even suggests that it may be necessary to condition land ownership to the assumption of minimum social responsibilities.

The Senate last year passed a tenant-relief bill; the House never received it. Relief proposals take the direction of projected easy financing policies, to enable the tenants to become owners. The Administration has indicated that some remedial legislation will be forthcoming.

War Debts—Arrears Put at $1,159,958,451

The United States holds a claim for $154,263,058 in interest charges due yesterday from World War debtors. Actual realisation on this claim was the usual remittance of $231,315 from Finland, which is not precisely a war debtor, and a note from France quite definitely indicating a willingness to seek an adjustment through negotiations. Indeed, the French Council of Ministers is convened, it is believed, to consider sending Georges Bonnet to the United States on a war debt mission. Great Britain, as usual, indicates its willingness to discuss war debts when circumstances are right. In the main, this year finds the debtors more attentive to the creditor than has been the case on recent "due dates."

The Johnson Act makes it impossible for defaulting nations to borrow more money. Some European nations are in straits that would make a loan desirable. Certain American quarters argue that additional loans would merely support huge armament programs and another war. France, alert to this argument, includes in its note to the United States an oblique reference to possible disarmament.

Total World War debt owed the United States, interest and principal, now in arrears: $1,159,958,451.

China—Provinces Rally to Nanking's Support

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, while actively at the head of the Nanking Government, by means of diplomacy, rearmament, roads and other activities, did more than any single leader for decades to unify China. Chiang, kidnaped, seems to have even advanced his program of unification. His capture by his long-time trusted aide, Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, and his possible assassination, have set strong centripetal forces into operation, as once-hostile provinces rally around the Nanking Government.

Bolstered by this solidarity, the Nanking Government votes to send a strong expeditionary force into Shensi Province, either to rescue or avenge Chiang.

Lawyers—Liberals of Bar Form Guild

The American Bar Association, as representative of the United States legal profession, has been charged by some critics with being reactionary and opposed to social progress. The opposition of the association to the child labor amendment and its opposition to much of the New Deal are cited in bolstering up this criticism. To prove that the American legal profession is willing and anxious to work for progressive measures, a movement is started in New York under the title of the National Lawyers' Guild. Frank P. Walsh, spokesman for the guild, holds that only a minority bloc in the professional is responsible for the charge of reaction.

Listening In on the "Shorts"

Although Siam was one of the first countries to adopt radio for telegraph and telephonic communication, it is only recently that it has turned to regular radiocasting on shortwaves. At present HS8PJ at Bangkok may be heard every Thursday from 7:45 to 8:30 a. m., E. S. T. on an announced frequency of 9.35mc. or 32.09 meters. The signal at present is not very strong.

Until this past fall, Japan used the telephone stations when sending radiocasts to the United States. Now, however, new Japanese stations are cropping up on the regular broadcast channels. Occasionally, the "Overseas Broadcast" at midnight is sent out on 11.76 as well as 14.8 megacycles, and is heard with good volume on the former frequency.

Monday and Thursday, between 4 and 5 p. m., E. S. T., stations on announced frequences of 15.15 and 9.93 mc. supplant stations JVN and JVP formerly used for this test program to the United States and South America. The station on 15.15 mc. sometimes develops an "echo" which, though interfering with clear reception, is interesting in that, it is believed, this "echo is caused by the carrier wave coming from two directions, the wave coming over the arctic regions arriving a fraction of a second before the wave which travels two thirds the way around the world by way of the antarctic. A string stretched tightly on the globe from Tokyo to the eastern United States, then stzended from both points until it cuts the globe in two equal halves will mark the path of these waves from Tokyo. Conditions, of course, must be ideal throughout the routes of both waves in order to produce this "echo" phenomenon.

During the past week OTIAA at Lisbon, Portugal, has changed from 9.65 to 9.76 megacycles. W. T. A.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable corporation dividend changes numbered 292 in the week ended Dec. 11, against 254 the preceding week, Standard Statistics Co. reported. Of the total, 42 represented increased dividends, 15 were payments resumed, 189 were extras and 46 were initial. The only unfavorable change was a dividend passed.

Wallace Asserts Tenancy Problem Is Most Difficult

(Continued from Page 1)

even less striking than the rates of increase. When the first count of American farm tenants was made in 1880 it revealed about 25 per cent of all farmers as tenants. From 1930 to 1935 alone, the number of tenants is estimated to have swollen by 200,000 while the number of heavily mortgaged "owners" went up even faster.

Tenancy is least prevalent in New England, where less than 7 per cent of farmers in Maine and Massachusetts are tenants. The highest percentages are in the South, with 70 per cent of Mississippi farmers classed as tenants. Rich cornbelt states like Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska are far higher than the average in tenancy.

There are cash tenants who pay their rent in money; share-tenants, the largest group, split crops or livestock with the owner at the end of the year; share croppers have only their hands, and the landlord "furnishes" them with food, feed, fertilizer, tools, and dwellings.

The average farm tenant moves to a new farm every three years, and in some states the one-year lease is widespread. Under such conditions, soil depletion and low living standards are inescapable.

The fruits of tenancy are graphically described in the report of the Arkansas state committee itself, pointing out that in some parts of the State, wasteful treatment is resulting in migration, for the land has eroded and lost fertility, construction work is at an end, building of farm homes and establishment of towns and villages is no longer carried on, desolation is spreading.

New York Budget Asks $500,000,000 For 1937 Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—The first draft of a capital outlay budget for 1937, calling for a construction program to cost nearly $500,000,000, was placed before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia by heads of city departments yesterday. One of the chief items calls for almost complete reconstruction of Brooklyn bridge at a cost of nearly $20,000,000.

Included in the program are three new piers on the Hudson river, five new hospitals, seven health centers, a central library building in Brooklyn, a new Manhattan Criminal Courts building, a new municipal meat market, extension of the independent city subway in Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens, and 28 school buildings approved in the 1936 capital budget but not built.

Mayor LaGuardia is expected to cut the requests drastically, then submit his figures to the Board of Estimate, which may either approve the Mayor's program or add or subtract from it.

Wallace Expects Increase In Prices of Food to Come

(Continued from Page 1)

solution of farm tenancy problems, and a long-time national program to reduce drought damage.

These three matters are being surveyed by special commissions appointed by the President.

Secretary Wallace said that "scarcity never was intended and never approached" by Administration farm programs because the goal of both farmers and federal officials was "adequate production for domestic requirements, plus whatever additional supply can be sold profitably abroad."

The original Agricultural Adjustment Act, voided early this year by the Supreme Court, was termed by Secretary Wallace an "emergency effort."

He said the present soil conservation program, enacted by Congress as a substitute for the AAA, was "weaker" but had "launched a positive attack on the dual problems of soil destruction and unbalanced cropping."

AAA IS Now Reversed

Secretary Wallace said the original AAA placed crop control first, with soil conservation second, while the present conservation act reversed these purposes.

Probably in a period of good crops and high yields, the degree of crop control attainable under the present measure will not be adequate, he said. A return to normal weather and yields "would revive the problem of agricultural surpluses," he added.

Regarding a permanent long-time farm plan, Secretary Wallace said this must "achieve soil conservation, consumer protection and crop control together."

Rational use of land was termed the "cornerstone of a sound national economy."

Secretary Wallace described "profitable farming" as farming adjusted to the available market.

More Buying Power

"If want continues after that has been accomplished," he said, "the remedy is to create more buying power rather than to compel farmers to produce indefinitely at a loss. . . .

"It is not desirable to have either a peasant agriculture manned by tenants and laborers, or a collective agricultural run by the central government."

The Secretary reported cash income to farmers this year would reach $7,800,000,000, or 11 per cent more than last year, 81 per cent more than the depression low of 1932, and about 25 per cent less than 1929.

He said net income—what the farmer has after paying taxes, labor and production and depreciation costs—would be $4,538,000,000 this year, compared with $1,492,000,000 in 1932.

Gross income—cash income plus the value of products used on the farm—will mount to $9,200,000,000, he added, a figure 72 per cent larger than in 1932 and about 23 per cent below 1929.

Trade Agreements

Secretary Wallace's report of progress toward an Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement coincided with his recommendation that such pacts also should be made with Germany and Japan.

His annual report said farmers had begun to benefit under the Roosevelt Administration's trade agreement program, but that a real test could not be made until treaties have been signed with one or more leading foreign markets.

Major markets for farm exports, he said, are industrial producing countries such as Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

At a press conference late yesterday he said trade experts in his department had told him progress was being made on such an agreement with Britain. The United Kingdom imported half of this country's farm exports last year, aside from cotton.

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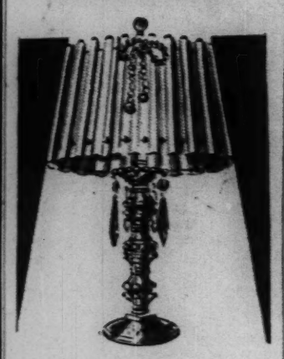

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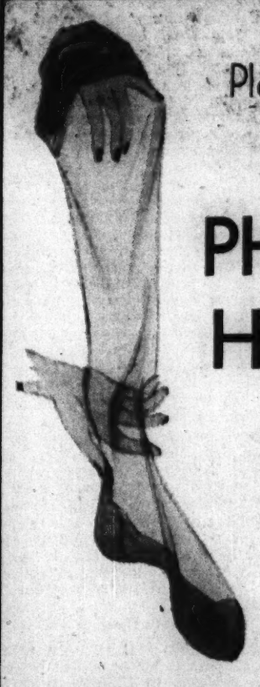

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For the Cook Who Is Very Young—These Easy Sweets

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Candy That Children Can Make

Uncooked Kinds an Eight-Year-Old May Use for Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carthage, Texas

All children take an enormous delight in making candy. There are several advantages in allowing them to make the uncooked kind in place of the cooked, one of which is there is less waste of good material from overcooking or undercooking.

Candy making is a jolly way for them to entertain themselves on Saturdays or days when it rains too much to go out—or at this time of year when getting ready for the holidays.

By using fancy, but inexpensive, boxes packed with several varieties of uncooked candies, they have at hand delightful and unusual gifts which will be greatly appreciated by their friends. If, occasionally, they should wish to make some money, here is one way by which they might make some. Selling good homemade candy is usually easy to do.

To cut down on the dish washing, after a candy making, use oiled paper in place of oiled dishes. Brown paper may be oiled with butter, if paraffin paper is not available.

A tiny bit of salt added to any recipe for making candy improves the flavor.

Uses for Fondant

Fondant is a general name given to the inside part of candies which have an outside coating, possibly of chocolate, coconut, etc.

It may also be used as a stuffing for figs, dates and prunes. It may be left white or it may be colored with vegetable coloring. It may be made into balls, then rolled in finely ground nut meats or the ground nut meats may be mixed in the fondant before making the balls.

The balls of fondant may be rolled in coconut; the coconut may be delicately toasted.

A favorite way of using fondant is to make small bonbons of it, then place a whole nut meat or a candied cherry or a piece of pineapple on top, pressing the piece down firmly into the fondant.

In fact, by using the imagination it is quite possible to make many kinds of candies from a good fondant.

Stuffed Dates, Figs, Prunes

This is the usual way for stuffing dates, figs or prunes: Remove the stones from dates, fill the center with fondant, roll in powdered sugar. For the figs, cut a hole in the side and fill with fondant. For the prunes, select the large variety, wash and soak for an hour, then steam in a sieve over boiling water for a few minutes. Cool and remove the stones, fill the cavity with fondant, roll in sugar.

Nuts of various kinds, peanut butter or marshmallows may be used for stuffing for these fruits also. It is interesting to try various stuffings to decide which tastes the best.

Uncooked Fondant

Drop the whites of
2 eggs into a small granite pan. Stir in gradually about
2 pounds of confectioners' sugar. The amount of sugar will vary with the size of the eggs. Add a
Few drops of vanilla or other flavoring. Best to stir with a wooden spoon. When the fondant is stiff, lay it on a granite slab or smooth board over which is sprinkled powdered sugar. Work it for a few minutes. Divide the cream (fondant) into several rolls. If it should seem too stiff to make into candies, add a few drops of sweet cream or milk. With this cream or fondant as a foundation, many fancy candies can be made by following the directions given just above this recipe.

Quick Fondant

Blend with a fork
1¼ cups of confectioners' sugar and
¼ cup sweetened condensed milk. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla and continue mixing until the mixture is smooth and creamy. Add additional sugar to be able to handle easily. May be used for stuffing prunes, dates or figs or made into fancy bonbons.

Fruit Roll

Wash
12 prunes and
¾ cup uncooked apricots. Drain well. Place in sieve over boiling water and steam for a few minutes. Remove and cool. Remove stones from prunes. Run prunes, apricots and
½ cup nut meats through food chopper. Stir into one recipe of Quick Fondant (Recipe just given). Sift powdered sugar on a smooth board, turn out the mixture on this and knead. Form into a roll. Chill. Then cut into slices.

Fruit Squares

Wash thoroughly
1 cup of dried figs
1 cup seedless raisins (the seeded kind may be used)
1 cup dates. Remove stones from dates. Place the fruits in a wire sieve and steam over boiling water twenty or thirty minutes. Remove and cool.
Add
1 cup pecans and put all through the food grinder.
Add
2 tablespoons or more of orange juice. Mix on a board dredged with powdered sugar. Roll out with a rolling pin into a sheet a quarter inch thick, then cut into squares and dust with powdered sugar. May be made into balls instead.

Date-Fig-Apricot Candy

Wash thoroughly
½ pound dried figs and
½ pound dried apricots. Add
1 package of dates, pitted. Steam in a wire sieve over boiling water for 20 or 30 minutes. Remove and cool. Run the fruits and
½ pound of coconut through the food chopper. Add
1 teaspoon grated orange rind and
1 tablespoon orange juice (lemon juice may be used) Knead well on a board dredged with powdered sugar. May be rolled out with rolling pin and cut into fancy shapes or made into balls.

Chocolate Candy

Melt
7 ounces of sweet chocolate and
1 tablespoon of butter over hot water. Stir in
1 cup confectioners' sugar and
2 well-beaten egg yolks. Beat thoroughly. Add
2 stiffly beaten egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla and
1 cup chopped nut meats. Press into a well-greased pan and when almost stiff mark into squares. This candy may be varied by adding candied cherries, ½ cup, to the above. Walnuts, pecans, almonds or other nuts may be used.

Chocolate Snaps

Roll finely or grind in food chopper
28 chocolate snaps (little cookies)
Cream together
1 tablespoon butter and
¾ cup confectioners' sugar. Add
1 egg and beat until light and fluffy. Stir in chocolate snaps. Add
¾ cup shredded coconut and
½ teaspoon vanilla. Knead until smooth and creamy. Shape into small balls and if desired roll in coconut or grated chocolate. Makes from 25 to 30 candies, depending on the size made. The coconut may be left out of this if desired. Add a few extra snaps to take up the extra moisture.

Ginger Snap Squares

Put through the food chopper
1 cup stoned dates
½ cup pecans
1 package ginger snaps. Mix and add
1 tablespoon grated orange rind. Moisten with orange juice and mix well. Use just enough orange juice to make the whole stick together. Pat out in small flat cakes or make into a long flat cake and cut into small squares. Makes about one-half pound.

Any child eight years old can easily learn to make either of these last two candies, if given a small amount of help the first time.

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Christmas Song

Little ones, be glad he loved you,
He who once was little, too,
He to whom the wise men offered
Gold and frankincense and myrrh.
Close beside the lowing cattle
He, so small, began to stir,
Gazed with wonder on the presents—
Gold and frankincense and myrrh.
Mary drew him near and whispered
How the truth had come to her,
Told of angel voices reaching
Shepherds as they watched their sheep,
Of a gift no man might measure
Yet forever hold and keep.
Little ones, be glad he loved you,
He who was a little one,
He who brought the gift of being
Always God's beloved son.

PEARL STRACHAN

Through the Editor's Window

Sympathy That Helps: A True-False Test

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now and then a current popular phrase so captures and distills an idea that the idea itself, by the very catchiness of the phrase, is given fresh impetus. One such phrase, doing its part these days to permeate human life with an encouraging thought, is the half-humorous, half-serious "Keep your chin up!"

"Keep your chin up," says a certain much-loved radio organist in signing off his daily program—a little friendly handclasp across the distances. "Good-by, be yourself," says Dad as Son goes back to boarding school, and adds, "Keep your chin up."

The phrase has the whimsical gaiety of any of the more wholesome bits of slang. It has the swift pictorial quality that captures the imagination. It has the essence of the type of phrase that often eventually wins a permanent place in the language—namely, the metaphorical depicting of an idea—in this case an ideal. But mingled with the gaiety and fooling of the usual popular phrase, it has a swift undercurrent of seriousness which gives it depth. "Keep your chin up." In it is a quick reaching out to a comrade along the dusty road of human life, with the unspoken words, "Courage, brother. Take heart. No matter what it seems like, you won't whine; you're bigger than that." It is a Godspeed tossed to a friend with a laugh, while one's eyes look seriously into his.

* * *

There is a surplus of false sympathy in the world, the kind that bemoans in concert with another, feeding or even arousing self-pity It is usually given, too, with a sincere desire to help; and the giver deserves appreciation for his motive. True sympathy, however, is not a doubling of sorrow, a multiplying of the sorrow of an unhappy one by the sorrow of his friend. It takes better thinking than that, I feel, to express genuine sympathy.

For true sympathy is that kind of fellow feeling which lifts, which helps. What good to double a woe? One's desire is really to help another through it. For one thing, an expression of faith in the other's worth is bound to help—a bolstering up of the, perhaps, faltering courage of one's friend with one's own loving strength. When a man has a heavy load to carry, it helps him not a whit to call out to him, "How my heart aches for you, friend. It is too terrible that you have to lug that great thing." At that point he may simply give in to agreeing, and sit down on the curb the better to be sorry for himself. It may not even help him most to carry the load for him, or with him. And this is sometimes so hard to face, on the part of the one who is watching him, that one must needs cling with renewed vigor to one's understanding of what is true sympathy—especially if one is to have courage to stand by, motionless.

* * *

But whether it seems right to let the friend carry all of his own load, or whether it seems right to step out into the road and hold up one end for a bit, I have noticed that one can nearly always help by expressing faith in the other's ability to carry on with courage and success.

"Keep your chin up." This little phrase starts yet another bit of meditation. "Chin up" suggests not false pride but honorable self-respect, a well-bred reserve, come what may. Things may not be going so well as they might, but one is not spreading one's troubles over the landscape. "I know you are big enough to meet it. Furthermore, I know that one with your gallant heart will meet it quietly." No feeding of self-pity there. When we have much to meet, whether in the form of a crisis, or in a long-drawn-out daily grind, such an expression of another's faith cannot fail to inspire us to do better, to lift us—to help us "keep our chins up."

* * *

The modern school has a certain kind of quick test for checking the right or wrong of a statement of fact that is called the "True-False." Here, then, is a true-false test to be certain one is giving the sort of sympathy one wishes to give. Perhaps we may never happen to use the actual phrase which started these reflections; but in trying to be helpful and encouraging, we may many times have occasion to make use of its wealth of significant meaning.

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For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The other day I saw Donald Calthrop, actor and film star, crossing Piccadilly Circus. He was clad in a blue-gray overcoat, single-breasted, hanging straight at back and front in box style. Material was scored with big royal blue overchecks. His scarf picked up the color of the checks. Light gloves and a semi-porkpie hat contributed to an effective make-up. Suddenly he saw a friend—a man about town—with wide-brimmed Homburg, dark town overcoat, tightly-rolled umbrella and a monocle. Donald, in that affectionate manner which actors seem to use, gathered him up and conducted him across the Circus.

* * *

Right Arm Free

I noted Lord Carlsbrooke in a double-breasted reefer suit with chalk stripes. The coat fitted well with moderately square shoulders. One reflected how often left arm and hand are over-worked and the right unemployed. Lord Carlsbrooke carried a light raincoat over left arm, gloves and umbrella in left hand. This suggests the idea that in former days men kept their sword-arm free and buttoned their coat from left to right with left hand.

* * *

Dress Coat With Shawl Collar

I saw Mr. H. G. Wells in dark, fly-fronted Chesterfield, black Homburg worn too straight for elegance, dashing blue scarf with white spots. And observed that Lord Chalmondeley has joined the select few who wear dress coats with shawl collars.

* * *

New Sports Type

Coming from men to models, here is a new sports type: A jacket without collar or lapels, three buttons on front, plain patch pockets, half-belt at back with waist gathered in by four darts or pleats underneath. And a new sleeve for sports jacket—designed with wrist-bands, as for shirt sleeves, carrying a godet instead of vent. A buttonhole and two buttons allow cuffs to be drawn in closely.

* * *

Raincoats Are Versatile

A versatile raincoat has been introduced. It assembles a mixture of styles: Raglan sleeves, Guards back (inverted pleat at center), fly fronts, and knife pleats at side of back. Another detail is the two-way collar which permits coat to be closed or open at neck. Yet the most effective feature remains the belt. It can be worn outside and all-round, or appear as a half belt at back, pass through slots at sideseams, tunnel out of sight and fasten with slides at front.

Another new raincoat is made from waterproof covert coating, with raglan sleeves, and Prussian collar which allows fronts to button up to neck. Two patch pockets at breast are made with inverted pleats for expansion. Hem of coat and sleeve cuffs have six rows of stitching—a fashion reminiscent of pre-motor days. It is cut fingertip length, i. e., as far as fingers reach while fully extended. Such a garment is not only appropriate for watching sporting events, but, with long slit at back, ideal for horse-riding.

* * *

Simple and Original

The following styles are simple as well as original: A coatee or short overcoat, just long enough to cover a jacket, made from dark brown Irish frieze with a red overcheck. Above the two patch pockets with flaps are muff pockets to warm the hands on a cold day, while watching sport. Number two is a knitted garment with an opening at bottom of front and sides cut short, to simulate a waistcoat. The Vestover, as it is called, is intended for use with ordinary day clothes and distinctive from a pullover for games. The front is made with ribbed stitch and back plain.

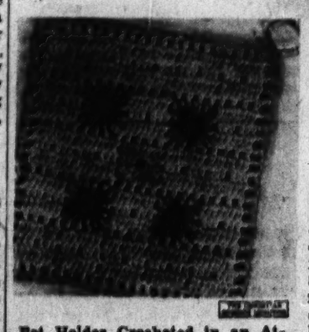
Seen in Portraits

Some clothes on canvases at the Exhibition of Royal Society of Portrait Painters include golden-brown wind-jammer, butcher-blue shirt and collar, tie with red, purple and green stripes; shirt with short sleeves in green and red checks, emerald tie reproducing one of the shirt's dominant notes; golden-brown jacket and waistcoat, brilliant green shirt.

New Materials

Among the new cloths are materials with blue background, a flecked overcheck in dark red and another in white. A plain herringbone in Shetland of rust brown shade, designed for sports jackets; trousers of rust brown and white checks. A large Glen check composed of rich browns and gold. A blue-gray pin-check groundwork with bold blue stripes.

This feature direct from London is published the third Wednesday of each month.



Pot Holder Crocheted in an Attractive Design

Crocheted Pot Holder

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even the lowly pot holder may be glorified to keep in line with the general trend toward more attractive and colorful kitchens. This one, made out of ordinary string, is such interesting handiwork and is so especially pretty when finished that it takes all the rut out of making them.

Directions

1 ball ordinary string—3 ply is best, but if you have any thread left from your spread or luncheon set, it may be used to advantage.
1 No. 4 steel crochet hook.
2 colors of mercerized crochet cotton. Chain 45.
1st row. Make a double crochet in 5th stitch of chain. * Chain 1, skip 1 and a double crochet in next stitch of previous row. * Continue to end of row. Continue the double chain, skip and be sure you have the 20 double crochets besides the one on either end—22 spokes in all.
2nd row. Chain 4. * 1 double crochet in second double crochet of previous row. 1 double crochet between; 1 in next double crochet; 1 between; 1 in next double crochet; 1 between; 1 in next double crochet. * These seven double crochets form your pattern. Chain 1 and continue across row. You will have five groups of the seven double crochets with a chain between each one. Finish row with a double crochet in 2nd stitch of chain of previous row.
3rd row. Chain 4. Make 3 double crochets in first 3 double crochets of your first group of previous row. Chain 1, skip 1 and make 3 more double crochets. Chain 1 and repeat in each group—ending with a double crochet in end chain.
4th row. Chain 4 and repeat the 2nd row—the groups of seven doubles.
5th row. Chain 4 and repeat he 1st row—the double crochets with a chain between. Again be sure to have the 22 double crochets to form the pattern. You now have the five squares of the groups of sevens with a border around. Repeat these five rows four times to complete the square.
Make another square to correspond.

Decoration

In the center group of one of the squares—with a blunt needle and a double strand of blue (or any color that you are going to use around the holder) mercerized cotton—and working from the center, go from center to each open space working around the group always back to center each time. This will form a daisy-like decoration. Then in the 2nd and 4th rows in the 2nd and 4th groups repeat the decoration in a yellow or contrasting color. These five decorated groups make an attractive finish.

Next baste the two squares together so that all the spokes will be even and crochet around the edges going three times in each space and five times in each corner. At the last corner, chain 20 and join the loop for the hanger.

Heels on Walking Shoes

Many of the new white shoes scheduled to be worn at southern resorts this winter flaunt interesting variations of the smart built-up heel. An all-white built-up heel and one made of striking combinations of white and colored layers are among the most popular versions. Like the classic brown heel of this type, they are ideal for walking shoes and other footwear designed for activity. The little lifts provide a springy walking surface and the heel can be counted on to look like new as long as the shoe lasts.

Christmas Recipes From Shetland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Here are some Christmas recipes from Shetland, which my mother uses, and has been using these four score years.

Bride's Bonn

Rub
3 ounces butter into
¼ pound flour and add
1 ounce sugar and
1 teaspoon carraway seeds. Then mix with
Milk to a fairly stiff dough, and bake in a fairly hot oven for 12 to 15 minutes. (Miss Farmer's School of Cookery reports that this is delicious when rolled thin and cut in the shape of lambs, stars, etc., and baked eight minutes in an oven 375° F.—Editor.)

This cake or scone was always featured at tea parties, weddings, and festival times. For ordinary fare, the sugar was omitted, and it was then called, "Pley Scone."

Christmas Cake, or Bunloaf

Rub
½ pound butter into
¾ pound flour. Add
½ pound sugar. Beat in, one at a time,
4 eggs. Add
½ pound currents
¼ pound sultanas
2 ounces each of peel, ginger, cherries and almonds. Turn mixture into a well greased cake tin, or one lined with greased paper, and bake in a slow, steady oven (250° F. to 300° F.) for 3 or 4 hours.

(Mrs.) A. G. C.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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The Home Forum

The Ambitions of the Snowdrop Family

UP by the crooked oak, who clutches the rocks with gnarled gray fingers, laughing grimly at the west wind's cold and vain attempt to dislodge him, up there below the ragged laurel bush, we swept away a thick layer of crisp brown leaves; and the leaves seemed to laugh at us, crackling boisterously, as they rolled down the hill. Once more, as they do every year, the leaves had fooled us—hidden the whole snowdrop family until it was almost full grown and ready to bloom. There they were, a thick mat of sharp green shafts above the dark December earth, and one of them was starting to thrust its white nose speculatively into the chill air; for it is the ambition of every young snowdrop to be up and about by Christmas. The snowdrop family had not allowed our long absence from Middlebrook to interfere with its domestic arrangements. Neither had the crocuses which, when we dug down to see how they were getting along, presented us with a thousand babies, all of them ready to go out into the world and start life for themselves.

* * *

EVEN THE DAFFODILS, which were sound asleep when we left have awakened with a start, yawned and thrust out long white arms toward the light. They will be ready to break through the earth's outer crust as soon as the opening snowdrops, nodding their foolish white heads with a look of ancient wisdom, have announced, quite prematurely, that the year has turned.

Yes, they have all been busy at Middlebrook while we were away, feeling the approach of spring, even in the year's shortest days; while the trees and shrubs were throwing off their leaves and Bill Potts, our wood man, was predicting, as usual, the hardest winter in history.

* * *

THE GARDEN DIDN'T SAY much, but I think there was a general resentment at our long absence. Some of the climbing roses said they would have been swept away in a rising tide of dahlias and Michaelmas daisies if the frost hadn't leveled this rank growth in the nick of time. The Monterey cypress tree, grown from seed and now ten feet high, complained that the climbing nasturtiums had got into its hair, and they still cling there, withered from the first cold snap. It was high time, said the cypress, that we came back to attend to its annual hair cut; and it supposed we would cut it hard back, as usual, instead of allowng it a dignified sweep and flow such as its ancestors wore beside the sea in California.

And the ancient pink rhododendron, which we have already moved seventeen times, including the original expatriation from Aunt Emily's garden, is getting restless again. I can see that our hopes of establishing him permanently beneath the mountain ash tree are ill-founded. He grumbles that the mountain ash is too greedy, is taking more than its share of the earth's good food. This, of course, is only the old rhododendron's annual spell of wanderlust, and probably we shall have to humor him again, dragging his three-hundred-pound bulk about as usual, listening to his grumblings and prejudices, trying to find some corner where he hasn't set up housekeeping before. There aren't many apartments available at this season.

* * *

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN, which we planted in the chill days of last March, is a jungle of weeds now, but out of the dank tropical depths the winter cabbages shout a faint greeting and their honest round faces grin up at us. They have managed to hang on until our return. The Brussels sprouts are there, too, clinging desperately to their mother stalk, waiting for rescue as the jungle closes about them, and the stout yellow parsnips are safe and sound under the soil, mellowed to a perfection of flavor and texture by the frost.

So the garden welcomes us, forgives our neglect, and it is good to see our human neighbors again, too. George Pudbury is plowing his Sleek shiny furrows, a cloud of sea gulls wheeling and screaming above him, white against the black earth, in search of fat worms behind the plow. He pauses, his two Clydesdales making a splendid silhouette against the sky, to tell us that it has been a fine year at Middlebrook, the best corn crop he can remember and did we hear that Roosevelt was re-elected down in the States?

* * *

MR. BEAKINS COMES hurrying over as soon as he sees smoke above our chimney and, after painting the horrors of the summer drought and the pest of aphis on his roses, lets us know gently, by easy stages, that he is being fairly forced by his friends to run for the school board. Knowing the requisite procedure, we insist emphatically that indeed Mr. Beakins must run (even though he has never been elected yet), to save the cause of education at Middlebrook; and Mr. Beakins, asserting that he has no desire for a political career, admits sadly that he is finding it hard to fight off his insistent friends. We know that Mr. Beakins will lose the fight before nomination day.

Mrs. Noggins hurries over with a loaf of her famous bread, steaming hot from the oven, and we can tell by her high spirits that egg prices are high, too. When eggs are high, says Mrs Noggins, times are good. When eggs are low, conditions, you may be sure are bad. Thus with Mrs. Noggins the whole economic system rotates about her three dozen Rhode Island Reds.

* * *

IT IS GOOD to be back at Middlebrook, to know that innumerable little friends are stirring already in the ground, to see the friendly lights of neighbors down the valley at night, to sit before our fire of good Middlebrook oak, munching those red apples, those Northern Spies which, we like to tell ourselves, grow nowhere else like this.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

By Courtesy of the Cotswold Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CASTLE ABOVE THE MEADOWS: *An Engraving by Charles Turner, From the Drawing and Etching by J. M. W. Turner, R. A.*

WHAT an understanding of nature had Joseph Mallord William Turner! It was not his artistic genius alone that made him such a giant among landscapists. His vast output reveals his intimate knowledge of the movement and growth of things. He understood the flow and volume of water, the forms of rocks and clouds. With a few strokes, he delineated accurately the articulation of trees and animals. Above all he loved and understood mountains and the sea. Ruskin, his appreciative critic and defender, at a time when the great painter's work had advanced beyond contemporary standards and rules of art, said: "No artist has studied nature more intently."

Turner was also a close observer of men's works; for he was himself an indefatigable worker. This was, doubtless, partly due to his training under Thomas Malton, an architectural draughtsman, to whom he was apprenticed at the age of thirteen. The strict accuracy required of him in drawing buildings was invaluable; and he came to apply this accuracy of structure to every object he painted or pencilled, whether working from the life at the Royal Academy Schools, sketching topographical landscapes, or designing his finest masterpieces.

He early ceased merely to copy without inspiration. He painted impressions of scenes, giving his own interpretative portrayals; imaginative landscapes and historical pictures. Ambition to rival the French classical landscapist, Claude, in the grand traditional manner of painting, also led him to emulate the old master's "Liber Veritatis" with his own famous "Liber Studiorum." The two works are, however, unlike in scope; the former is largely an artist's notebook of sketches and detail drawings, while Turner's consists of finished pictorial compositions, engraved for publication.

In Part 2 of this magnificent series was included "The Castle Above the Meadows," formerly called "Oakhampton Castle," and "Pastoral With the White Cow." The fine engraving is by Charles Turner, fellow student of the painter at the Academy Schools.

The engraving of "The Castle Above the Meadows" shows the beauty of a traditional composition with its idyllic serenity. It is a good example of the Turnerian truth in detail of rock, castle and foreground. The original drawing is much faded. With others of the series, it is in the Print Room of the British Museum. Here since October, 1931, they have been housed with all other drawings and water colors of the Turner Bequest to the Nation.

Lighted Candles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are few whose efforts in well-doing have not at some time been hindered by the sense of discouragement. Whatever the goal of good to which their thoughts may be turned, the arguments against its possible attainment are similar in nature, all being based on the belief in a power opposed to God, good. The Bible contains many statements of spiritual fact which, when accepted and understood, dissolve the mists of uncertainty, fear, and discouragement. One such statement is that made by the Psalmist where he declares (Psalms 18:28), "Thou wilt light my candle: the Lord my God will enlighten my darkness."

When the light of joy and inspiration and spiritual eagerness seems to have ceased to shine within us, and the darkness of despair, hopelessness, and inertia seems to envelop us, how wonderful it is to remember this Scriptural assurance and to know that God, divine Love, is continually supplying His creation with spiritual strength and spontaneity and joy, and that the divine command and bestowal still stand, "Let there be light: and there was light."

Discouragement is sometimes a danger signal to warn us that we are in need of more spiritual refreshment. There never was a time in the history of mankind when there were more opportunities to gain a knowledge of spiritual truth than there are today. Spoken and written words provide innumerable channels through which we may gain a knowledge of the truth that makes men free. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 209) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." It is through spiritual sense that we become aware of God's presence. It is spiritual sense which keeps alight the candle of inspiration. We may believe that there is very little evidence of spirituality in our thinking, but the right understanding of God as Mind, and of man as His image and likeness, will enlighten us, and unfold our spiritual capacity to know God.

Man as God's image and likeness is endowed with spiritual sense. Christian Science enables us to identify ourselves with this man, who is the only true man, and our only true selfhood. We must love and express those spiritual qualities which belong to the Godlike man, and as we learn to do this, we find that our candles of hope and courage are alight once more. The "still small voice" of Truth, which rouses us to relight our candles and shows us the glory of the Lord, may be calling us to humble, simple duties, and if we listen quietly we shall surely hear that voice. Perhaps we need to obey the prompting of love which is bidding us forget ourselves and think of another's happiness. There is no gloom so deep as that with which selfishness and self-pity envelop one.

Spiritual awakening may come when, through trials and tribulations, we are forced to reach out to some power outside of ourselves. When we learn that we have an ever-present Father-Mother God, who never lets us be separated from Him, and to whom we can turn in every difficulty, we cannot become discouraged, for then we know that we can never be without spiritual light to show us the way.

Mrs. Eddy also writes (*ibid.*, p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." This statement of spiritual fact can be proved in human experience. The guidance of divine Love not only throws light on our pathway, but also gives us designation and direction. This becomes more apparent as we gain the right understanding of God as Love, and as we endeavor to pattern our lives after the divine. Then shall we not welcome every opportunity to prove the fact of God's government, however difficult the present experience may seem to be?

Those of long ago were limited to candles for illumination. How feeble their light seems today, as compared with the blaze of modern lighting! Even so has the human concept of God improved through the ages, and today He is revealed in divine Science as infinite Love, unchanging Principle, unerring Mind. The more enlightened we are regarding the true nature of God, the greater will be our confidence in His government.

In her book "Pulpit and Press" (p. 3) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love." To know this truth is to find the way out of doubt and discouragement, self-condemnation and mental apathy, and to prove the truth of the proverb, "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ЗАЖЖЕННЫЕ СВЕТИЛЬНИКИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ВРЯД-ЛИ имеется много людей, которые, в своем стремлении к добру, никогда не бывали остановлены охватившим их чувством уныния. Какова бы ни была хорошая цель, которую люди имеют вокруг, доводы против возможности ее достижения всегда по существу одни и те-же, ибо все они основаны на верования в силу противопоставляемую Богу, благу. Библия говорит нам много о факте духовной действительности. Если Библейские провозглашения нами приняты и усвоены, то они рассеивают мглу неопределенности, страха и уныния. Одно из таких провозглашений исходит от Псалмопевца (Псалом 17:28) "Ты возжигаешь светильник мой; Господь Бог мой, просвещаешь тьму мою."

Когда нам кажется, что внутри нас угас свет радости, вдохновения и духовного рвения, когда нам кажется, что нас окутывает мрак отчаяния, безнадежности и бездействия, то как чудесно бывает вспомнить это завершение из Писания, зная что Бог, божественная Любовь, постоянно наделяет Свое творение духовной мощью, непосредственностью и радостью, и что божественное повеление и дар Божий из прежнему в силе, "И сказал Бог: да будет свет, и стал свет."

Иногда уныние бывает набатным колоколом предупреждающим нас, что мы нуждаемся в большем духовном подкреплении. Во всей истории человечества не было такой эпохи, как теперь, в которой было столько возможностей для познавания духовной истины освобождающей человека. Устные и писанные слова дают бесконечное множество путей для познавания истины. В "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 209), Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет: "Духовное чувство есть сознательная и постоянная способность познавать Бога." Посредством духовного чувства мы узнаем о присутствии Бога и духовное-же чувство держит зажженным светильник вдохновения. Мы можем думать, что в нашем мышлении мало заметна духовность, но правильное понимание о том, что Бог есть Разум, а человек—Его образ и подобие, просветит нас и разовьет нашу духовную способность познавать Бога.

Человек, созданный по образу и подобию Бога, одарен духовным чувством. Христианская Наука дает нам возможность отождествить себя с этим человеком—единственным истинным человеком и нашей единственной подлинной самостью. Мы должны любить и отражать в себе те духовные качества, которые принадлежат Богоподобному человеку и по мере того, как мы этому научаемся, мы видим как снова возгораются наши светильники надежды и мужества. "Веяние тихого ветра" Истины побуждающее нас зажигать наши светильники и показывающее нам славу нашего Господа, призывает нас, быть может к простым скромным обязанностям и если мы спокойно внимаем голосу Бога, то наверное услышим его. Быть может мы должны повиноваться побуждению любви, которая повелевает нам забыть самих себя и думать о счастьи других. Нет более густого мрака нежели тот, которым нас обволакивает наш собственный эгоизм и самооплакивание.

Иногда духовное пробуждение наступает тогда, когда через испытания и несчастья мы вынуждены обратиться к какой-то силе вне нас лежащей. Когда мы узнаем, что наш Отец-Мать Бог никогда не отсутствует, что Он никогда не допускает нашей с Ним разлуки и что мы всегда можем к Нему обратиться, в каком-бы мы ни находились затруднении, мы не можем впадать в уныние, ибо знаем, что никогда не будем лишены духовного света, освещающего наш путь.

Mrs. Эдди еще пишет (там-же стр. 454): "Любовь одухотворяет, освещает и указывает наш путь и нас ведет." Этот духовный факт может быть проверен на опыте жизни. Руководя нами, божественная Любовь не только бросает свет на наш путь, но также указывает нам нашу цель и направление. Это становится более очевидным, когда мы научаемся понимать правильно, что Бог есть Любовь и когда мы стараемся сообразовать наши жизни с божественным. Не станем ли мы тогда приветствовать каждый удобный случай, дающий нам возможность доказать факт Божиего управления, какими-бы нам не казались тяжелыми наши обстоятельства в данный момент?

В былое время люди имели для своего освещения одни-лишь свечи. Сколь тусклым представляется нам освещение тех времен по сравнении с ярким светом наших дней. Подобно этому улучшалось на протяжении веков наше представление о Боге, ныне же мы узнали, благодаря божественной Науке, что Он—бесконечная Любовь, неизменный Принцип, непогрешимый Разум. Чем мы лучше познаем истинную природу Бога, тем сильнее крепнет наше доверие к Его управлению.

В своей книге "Pulpit and Press" (стр. 3) Mrs. Эдди пишет: "Знайте-же, что вы обладаете высшей силой, для того что-бы мыслить и поступать правильно и что ничто не может ни лишить вас вашего достояния, ни преступить Любовь." Знать эту истину значит найти выход из сомнений и уныния, из самоосуждения и умственной апатии, значит доказать правильность Притчи: "Путь праведных подобен восходящему свету, светлеющему более и более до полного дня."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wintersmoon

THESE trees were never lovelier than now,
Emptied of leaves, waiting and still,
Lifting delicate black tracery of twig and bough
Against the cold blue aerial arch of night,
The moon, glittering and chill,
Enameling its silver luster on the sparkle of frost rime,
Keen winter stars suspended, sharp, diamond-bright,
Transfixed and quietly sublime
Above this symphony of light.

And here on these walks, unbelievable sight!
Brighter by far than any day,
Walks that at noon are ordinary gray
Now hold the shadows of stark trees
Imposed in fine black frieze
Upon a ground of purest silver-white.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

The Grocer's Cats

"EPICERIE." The word was painted over the door of the little shop among the pines. Inside, strings of figs hung in the frost-trimmed windows over large savoury cheeses and mounds of chestnuts. On a wooden chair by the stove sat Monsieur Lajoie, in his white apron, plump, red-cheeked, with a few strands of brown hair toward the back of his head. He squinted out at the snow on the window-frames, while Bijou arched her gray back and paraded across the floor.

Up the path were bounding a flock of little schoolgirls, pigtails bobbing, red bérets and woolly scarves fluttering. As they slid gaily over little patches of ice, their chatter almost drowned the wind that was whipping down from the Alps. Behind them walked tall Mademoiselle, her hands tucked into her muff, her brown eyes twinkling.

* * *

WHEN THEY REACHED the steps, everyone stopped. Small Helga opened the door, which gave a tinkle, and Mademoiselle stepped inside. Then in crowded ten little girls, with their weekly franc of pocket money to spend.

Monsieur Lajoie began handing out chocolate bars and packets of raisins, while the little store buzzed. Bijou rubbed her gray back against snowy galoshes and decided they were too cold to caress, so she retreated under the stove.

"Where is Bonbon?" the little girls asked, when they could not coax Bijou to come out and play with them.

"Ah!" exclaimed Monsieur Lajoie with a smile. "Just a minute. I will show you." He pattered to the back of the store.

* * *

MADEMOISELLE WAS MAKING decisions about turnips and cauliflower—just how much of either would the ten little girls require for tomorrow's dinner? She took out her little brown book and peered at the list. Yvonne was staring up at the wooden clock, hoping it would strike so that the little bird would fly out. But everyone else was excitedly waiting for Monsieur Lajoie.

Out he came with a basket in his arms.

"You haven't brought Bonbon," Helga said, rather sadly.

"Mais oui," answered the grocer, laughing. He set the basket gently on the floor by the stove; and there was tawny-coated Bonbon curled up in it, with four small sleepy kittens beside her.

"Miau," whined one of them, bringing Yvonne and Mademoiselle promptly to its side.

* * *

"MADEMOISELLE," ASKED HELGA thoughtfully, "could I buy a little cat instead of the chocolate bar this week?"

"But where would you keep him, chérie?"

"On my pillow."

Mademoiselle had visions of a schoolful of animals; kittens in the beds, mice in the girls' slippers, possibly a turtle or two in the laundry-tubs.

"Louise-Madeleine had her little snub nose almost in the basket. "Who would keep the little cat warm all day, while Helga went to school?" she asked.

"I think," replied Mademoiselle, "that no one could do that as well as his own mother"; and the children decided she was right.

* * *

MADEMOISELLE SMILED. SHE thanked the grocer, and complimented him upon his beautiful cats; then she helped to button up several coats, saw that all the scarves and mittens were on and the packages collected.

"Au revoir," chirrupped one voice after another. The bell tinkled as Mademoiselle held open the door for the laden shoppers. Two by two, they walked and ran out into the snow.

Monsieur Lajoie watched until the last pigtail had disappeared; then he poured out a saucer of milk for Bonbon and another for Bijou, and sat down cosily by the stove again.

E. F. H.

A Land of Contradictions

PAPUA is a strange country, more full of contradictions than any other land on earth: lavish in its promises, unrivalled in the variety of its possibilities, yet miserly in the manner in which it withholds all material rewards. . . .

There are districts so dry that nothing can grow during the greater part of the year, and there is the vast delta district in the west where the annual rainfall averages two hundred inches, and where villages are built on piles thrust deep into the never-drying mud. There is rich tropical growth on the hot coastal flats, while on the summits of the higher mountains harebells, daisies, alpine violets, and heath flourish, though ice covers the tarns each morning and the grass is crisp with frost.

There is gold in most of the rivers; there are gems in the rocks; platinum, copper, vast coalbeds; a wealth of pine and oak in the mountains; vast extents of rich agricultural land on the flats and in the valleys; but no man has yet won a competence from Papua's relentless hold. . . .

The variation in appearance, in customs, and in characteristics of the numerous tribes is as great as that in the climatic conditions. It is amazing that the black-skinned, semitic-featured inhabitants of the Fly estuary should dwell on the same island as the lighter-coloured, small-boned people of the east; and that the big-framed, swaggering natives of the Gulf littoral are separated by only a few miles of country from the small, active tribes, frequently referred to as pygmies, who have dwelt from immemorial times in the mountainous heart of New Guinea.

Papua is peculiar in this: that there is no cohesion between tribes; no common bond or interest. . . .

The Administration is the one institution of which residents in Papua have reason to be proud. It has been hampered by lack of money, irritated by the absence of real sympathy from the political Olympians of Australia, loaded to its utmost capacity by the lofty policy which it has pursued undeviatingly, and by the peculiar difficulties natural to Papua; and yet it has built up a record and a reputation which are probably unmatched in the whole history of colonial development.

This refers with particular force to the Magisterial Service, perhaps for the reason that in that branch alone has it been possible for human effort to triumph over the disability caused by lack of adequate funds.

Through the central line of the island runs a range of mountains of which several peaks exceed thirteen thousand feet in height, and which seldom falls below ten thousand. And in the valleys between the lofty spurs which buttress the main range live the original Papuans; small, active people who are usually at war with their neighbours. . . .

It is the main task of the Magisterial Service to end these practices, and to substitute for them peace, industry, and mutual trust. Access to such tribes is possible only by arduous foot-work over the steaming coastal flats and through the lesser hills, craggy, precipitous, shrouded by dense jungle, gashed by gorges often thousands of feet deep, through which torrential streams rush and thunder over falls and tumultuous rapids.—Lawes Lett, in "Knights Errant of Papua." (London: Blackwood.)

The Gulls

I saw the seagulls flying,
On a day in early spring.
I heard their high, sweet crying,
Heard the whisper of a wing.
Oh, why should I remember,
Now that winter days are here,
In the glow of white December,
A white wing flashing clear?
A white wing and a blue sky
And a river flowing slow—
Why should the ghosts of seagulls fly
Forever—where no rivers flow?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $9.00 — Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 — One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries, 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions), Christian Science Quarterly

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Milk Strike Fails to Halt the Supply; Timilty Has Own Promotion Plan

Boston Today

Supply of Milk Held Sufficient

With the H. P. Hood & Sons Company claiming it is receiving 80 per cent of its milk supply from regular sources today, it appeared that the strike of the New England Milk Producers Association had fallen short of anticipated effectiveness. But N. E. M. P. A. officials said they expected the shutoff to become more stringent day by day.

As a result of the claimed supply of milk, the Hood company reassured its consumers today that there would be no shortage of milk, that business would be continued as usual, only the farmer would receive more money from Hood than he received under the N. E. M. P. A.

The Hood company said: "H. P. Hood & Sons will, for the last half of December, pay producers for all milk, without any rating reductions or pooling, the class 1 price for milk, modified only by the surplus in our own plants. This present class 1 price in the 200-mile zone is $2.27 per hundred weight of milk. On this basis for the last half of November the Hood price was $2.23 per hundred for all milk of 3.7 per cent test. We will pay this price to all milk producers who deliver milk to us and we will welcome the return of all those producers to us who have left to sell milk to other companies over the past three years because of the New England Dairies program.

"The emphatic response of producers to the possibility of a new and less expensive program as evidenced by deliveries of milk to Hood plants today places a serious obligation upon the Hood company. New producers beginning delivery since the company announced its program of paying upon company surplus with no compulsory associations deductions have been so many that it is apparent the company must soon limit deliveries and within a very short time it will be necessary to refuse to take on new producers."

The Whiting Milk companies, which left the N. E. M. P. A. last week, said "everything is normal here today. We are getting our entire supply here in New England, from other co-operatives."

Auto Plates Get Hardier Paint

Automobile plates for 1937 are guaranteed to wear better than the fade-out number tins of 1936—but the 1938 edition will be the best yet.

An improvement in the quality of paint used has brought a better green background this year, Chief Clerk Charles R. Gilley of the registrar's office said today, adding that the department hoped the numbering this year would remain legible.

But 1938—that will be something to brag about, declared Registrar Goodwin's right arm. Engineers at the Department of Public Works have been making a study of paints by subjecting them to the vicissitudes of an "accelerated weather machine."

This gadget, Mr. Gilley explained in non-technical terms, bunches up rain, hail, heat, cold, fog, dry wind and all other ingredients of the weather except moonlight, and in a few days gives the sample paint a tryout equivalent to six months on the bow and stern of a Massachusetts car.

Penalty Faces Tax Delinquents

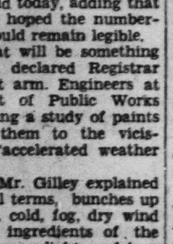
Massachusetts payers of federal income tax who today mailed a check for the final quarterly payment on their 1935 income face the penalty of an extra 10 per cent payment. Reason: The deadline for filing returns to the bureau of internal revenue passed at midnight last night.

According to William E. Welch, internal revenue collector, however, returns received today but postmarked before 12 last night, will be penalty free. For all posted after the deadline, the tax began automatically.

Since March 15, when first payments were made approximately $55,000,000 has been collected by Massachusetts tax officials—an increase of $5,000,000 over collections in 1934. From Dec. 1 to Dec. 15, approximately $7,500,000 was collected.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather with rain tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer, with lowest temperature in the middle 30's tonight; moderate east to southeast winds, increasing.

Maine and New Hampshire: Rain in the south and snow or rain in the north portion tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight.

Vermont: Rain and warmer tonight; Thursday snow flurries and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east to southeast winds becoming fresh and possibly strong; rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	32	Minneapolis	30	26
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	42	42	New York	42	40
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	50	44
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	46	34
Jacksonville	64	56	St. Louis	42	40
Kansas City	42	42	San Francisco	56	50
Los Angeles	56	54	Washington	34	30
Miami	64	64			

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 16.
B—Minimum, Dec. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:30 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 1:07 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Lights on vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Government A B C's For Legislators

The more than 100 new members of the 1937 legislature will soon have an opportunity of learning the ABC's of legislation as the State Department of Education, on January 11, opens its class in government, said to be the first held in Massachusetts. For five weeks, on Mondays and Wednesdays, the State House tyros will listen to lectures.

Besides increasing the efficiency of the legislators, it is hoped that the course will lead to a more intelligent understanding of procedure resulting in shorter sessions.

The new school will be in charge of Representative George E. Demeter, a Republican from the Back Bay district, a recognized authority on Parliamentary law, and Frank E. Bridgman, clerk of the House of Representatives.

Although tabulations were not completed this afternoon, it was expected that returns received today would total $4,500,000, and make a total fourth-quarter payment of $13,000,000. This figure, if correct, will exceed last year's total by approximately $4,000,000.

Bay State Share Was $215,000,000

Dollars from the United States Treasury—more than $215,000,000 worth of them—have rolled their way to Massachusetts since passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 nd 1936 until Nov. 30, it was announced today by Frank H. Foy State director of the National Emergency Council.

According to Mr. Foy, this amount is the sixth largest allotted to any state, and has been spent or earmarked in the following manner:

Emergency Relief Administration and Works Progress Administration —$147,968,943.

Grants to the State, cities and towns through the PWA for public buildings, sewerage systems, water filtering plants, etc.—$22,000,416.

Grade crossing elimination and road construction under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads —$7,989,206.

To the United States Engineer Corps, $6,620,827. Practically all of this sum has been used for the improvement and extension of the facilities at the Cape Cod canal and the dredging and widening of the ship channel in Boston Harbor.

To the Civilian Conservation Corps — $12,845,600. This amount came from funds made available under two acts: from the Department of Agriculture—$1,129,266, allotted for activities outside the scope of its regular departmental appropriation and from the Resettlement Administration — $213,688, granted for rural rehabilitation.

For miscellaneous projects which did not come within these classifications, $4,906,261 has been disbursed.

This makes a total disbursement of $203,583,207, which left a balance available Dec. 1 of $11,821,480.

Filing Time Ends For SS-5 Forms

At the stroke of 12 last night, the Federal Government's drive to register every worker in the nation eligible for Social Security officially ended. Here in Boston the Government was seven-eighths successful.

Returns of employee applications from metropolitan Boston and other sections of the State not served by first-class post offices totaled more than 725,000. Approximately 1,000,000 of these SS-5 forms were distributed, but, according to officials, many more were distributed than was actually necessary.

As for the State as a whole, more than 90 per cent of the workers were reported registered. Although complete figures were not available from the first-class post offices, it was estimated that approximately 1,000,000 employees have filed applications.

As the zero hour approached yesterday, no marked increase in the number of returned forms was noted at the special division on Atlantic avenue. Approximately 3000 applications—the same number that has been received daily during the past week—put in an appearance.

Although postal and Social Security officials refused to comment, it was understood that returns filed within the next few days will be received with no penalty attached. Warning was given by John Pearson, regional director of the Social Security Board, however, that delay in filing will cause serious inconvenience to both employees and their employers.

FHA Insures $700,000 in Loans

Contributing steadily to the building boom now in progress throughout the State, the Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages totaling $700,000 for the construction of new homes during October, according to a report received today from Washington by State Director John P. Malley.

This figure, according to the report, is more than 20 per cent of the total amount of FHA insured loans made by the State's co-operative banks and savings and loan associations for all purposes during the month. These loans totaled more than $3,500,000, at an average loan of $4600.

Since the first of the year, up to Nov. 1, 909 associations and banks reported 21,630 mortgages accepted for insurance totaling approximately $84,500,000.

Boston Today

'Horizontal' Civil Service Protested

Resentment by high-ranking patrolmen in the 750 who passed civil service examinations, over Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's declaration that he proposes to make the entire civil service list "horizontal" and thereby pick such men as he chooses for promotion, without regard for grades, was openly expressed at divsion stations today.

Last night the commissioner, without the preliminary of a civil service examination, set a precedent for the department by raising Patrolman Joseph O. Chalifoux Jr., who has seen much service recently as a guard for members of Governor Curley's family, to the rank of sergeant. At the same time the commissioner designated Chalifoux as his personal "aide," which adds $200 a year to the salary he will receive as sergeant.

At the same time, the commissioner set another precedent when he made Patrolman Robert J. Dalton, chauffeur to Supt. Edward W. Fallon, a sergeant and designated him an aide to the superintendent, at $200 more a year. Dalton stood 140th on the list of eligibles who passed the civil service examination.

Both officers, the commissioner said, will be called upon to take noncompetitive civil service examinations shortly.

These promotions were not the cause of dissatisfaction among the men. They agreed the commissioner was quite within his rights to choose his own aide, even raising the rank in both cases in order that the aides would be in a position to give commands; but they felt that making the eligible list "horizontal" worked an injustice on men who had studied hard to win the higher percentages in the civil service examination.

Shipping Rate Charges Heard

Elimination of the practice of charging $2 a ton more for coffee shipped from Colombia to Boston than to New York would mean increased business for the Port of Boston, it was testified by an executive of Chase and Sanborn, importers, at the hearing being conducted by the U. S. Maritime Commission in the Federal Building today.

The witness, Andrew D. Small Jr., assistant general traffic manager of the Boston house, said that if this $2 arbitrary" were removed it would change his firm's whole routing structure. With the $2 additional charge, he testified, his company is now able to supply only those processing plants situated near Boston. Others in the western part of the State are served from New York. If the rate was equalized, Mr. Small told the examiner, his firm would route more coffee through the port of Boston.

At the close of the testimony today, Examiner A. L. Lansdale took the case under advisement. He will receive briefs Feb. 1 and report to the commission. Then that body will hand down its decision on the charges brought by the Boston Port Authority and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that a number of shipping companies operating between Colombia and North Atlantic ports have discriminatory rates in the case of shipments to New York and to Boston.

Ford Company Outgrows Plant

Stepped-up production of Ford automobiles will be housed in an addition to the Somerville plant which should be completed by May 1, A. B. Pease, New England manager, announced today.

In the extension, assembling of cars will be increased to 500 a day, 100 more than is possible under present conditions, he said. The body-building department and body peat-ovens, in addition to a longer chassis assembly line, will be removed to the new one-story structure.

Room for a larger stock service department will also be made. It is too early to indicate the number of new employees the addition will require, Mr. Pease stated.

Stock Dividend Tax Upheld By Appeals Board

Petitioners in the Case Involving $2,000,000 to Go Higher

Issue Is Complex

Retained in Massachusetts coffers today by grace of the State Board of Tax Appeals, was $2,000,000 garnered by the state from income taxes on stock dividends. The Board late yesterday ruled that such dividends are taxable under the tax statutes of 1933, and by so deciding they threw out some 343 appeals from persons who questioned both the validity and the interpretation of the law, thereby saving the state from having to return what it collected.

But the unanimous decision of the tax board that Massachusetts citizens must pay state income taxes on their stock dividends brings the state ruling into sharp contrast with the United States Supreme Court. That body has held in a five to four decision that such dividends are not taxable under the federal income tax law.

To Highest Court

Because of this opposition in viewpoint between the state and nation it was held possible in Boston today that Virgil C. Brink, Boston attorney, and George M. Thompson, the men who brought the case before the state board, will ultimately carry their case to the nation's highest tribunal.

It was the contention of the appellants that stock distributed as dividends was not taxable under the 1933 tax act and therefore a tax of $19,545.57 should be returned to the George M. Thompson estate.

Facts in Case

The facts in the case decided yesterday, as presented in the board's decision are:

"The appellants in the case, Virgil C. Brink and George M. Thompson, are trustees under a deed of trust of George M. Thompson of Milton by the terms of which all income is payable to Barton J. Thompson of Milton. In 1933 the appellants owned 1582 shares of stock of the Thompson Wire Company, a Massachusetts corporation. On Nov. 29, 1933, the corporation declared a dividend of 200 per cent on its stock in new stock of the corporation at the rate of two shares for each share outstanding. The appellants received 3164 shares of said stock, the value of which the appellee determined to be $100 a share. No question is raised as to the correctness of this determination.

"The Commissioner of Taxation computed the total income during 1933 from taxable interest and dividends at $326,922, including the value of the stock received as a dividend at $317,000, allowed a deduction of $1162.50 as trustees' compensation, and assessed a tax upon the remainder at 6 per cent in amount of $19,545.57."

Appeal to Be Filed

From the office of Virgil C. Brink, one of the trustees, it was learned today an appeal would be filed in the Massachusets Supreme Court within the next 20 days. If the decision should be against the appellants, the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Brink's office said.

Abraham C. Webber, member of the tax appeal board, in an opinion concurring with the board's decision, went extensively into the background of the case to show that the State had the right to tax stock dividends.

The federal decision ruled that sock dividends are not income but "a dilution of capital."

Cited Decision

Mr. Webber, however, to support his contention that Massachusetts can tax stock dividends cited a decision of Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court that Massachusetts may tax these dividends despite a different view of the United States Supreme Court.

In the dissenting opinion in the federal case, as written by Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Mr. Webber sees support of his own contention. Mr. Justice Brandeis declared:

"If stock dividends representing profits are held exempt from taxation the owners of most of the successful businesses in America will be able to escape taxation on a large

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Curley Plans New Additions To Ouster Roll

Howard, Dr. May, Wright And Others Said to Be Slated for Removal

Council to Meet

What promised to be one of the most exciting Executive Council sessions in an excitement-packed Curley administration was awaited today, as Governor Curley had plans before him to oust several high state officials.

The name of Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, loomed large on the ouster list. Now a prominent figure in the present Curley-Council-Commission controversy over $19,500 in penalties exacted from three coal companies for allegedly supplying inferior coal to state institutions, Mr. Howard has announced plans to fight against removal.

Not Legally Hired

This morning Attorney General Paul A. Dever ruled that Henry C. Eaton was not legally employed as confidential adviser to Mr. Howard, a position he had held for 10 years with a salary of $5200.

Mr. Eaton, the Executive Council was informed, had been instrumental in assessing much of $19,500 in penalties against the coal concerns.

Immediately after reciving the Attorney General's report, Mr. Howard announced the dismissal of Mr. Eaton, subject to the approval of the council. Such approval was considered assured.

Dever Opinion

A decision from the Attorney General, on the authority of the Executive Council in the coal cast, was also expected by the Council today. If the Attorney General decides the Council had no right to interfere and that the penalties were legal according to law, the Howard defense will be considerably strengthened. If the decision favors the Council and the coal companies, Mr. Howard probably will find the door to resignation confronting him.

However, Mr. Howard at Council meeting time was ready to fight to retain his position, even to the extent of going to the courts.

Last night Governor Curley was of the opinion that he could name George E. Murphy, state comptroller, as chairman of the commission on administration and finance, and thus eliminate Mr. Howard from state service. However, the statutes provide for four commissioners in the department, one of whom is now Mr. Howard. Legal experts at the State House were contending the Governor wrong, therefore.

Ouster of Dr. May

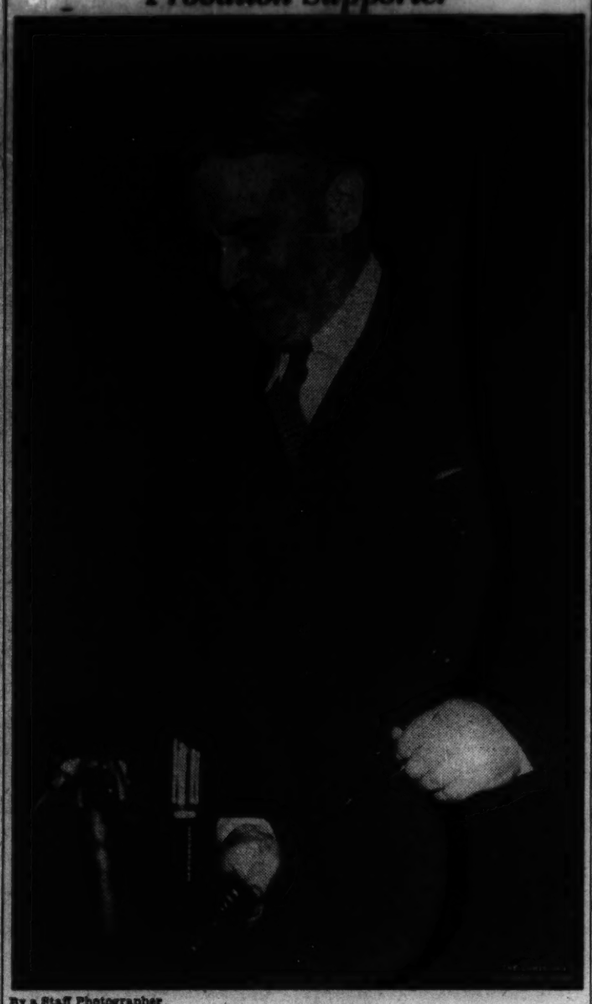
Meanwhile, the ouster of Dr. James V. May, superintendent of the Boston State Hospital, was expected today. It is understood Governor Curley will proceed under an almost hidden statute by which the mental diseases commission "shall supervise and control any institution placed under it by the Governor with the consent of the Council and when so directed by the Governor it shall assume and exercise the powers of the trustees of any state hospital in any matter relative to the conduct or management thereof."

Governor Curley has been hostile toward Dr. May ever since he visited the hospital last summer. At that time he severely criticised conditions at the hospital and recommended that Dr. May resign.

Later, however, the trustees of the hospital gave Dr. May a vote of confidence. Under usual conditions

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Probation Supporter



By a Staff Photographer

Charles L. Chute
Executive Director of the National Probation Association

Probation Held Best Weapon In Meeting Problems of Crime; Experts Denounce Stagnation

Faced with the vivid challenge of inadequate crime-combating machinery, 300 representatives to the all-New England Crime Conference today focussed attention upon probation, holding it the most powerful single weapon in the hands of the law for meeting national problems of crime.

Still ringing in the ears of these crime experts as they gathered for the second day of a three-day conference were last night's sharp denunciations of stagnation in parole and probation systems, which were sounded by two of the nation's foremost crime authorities, Dr. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard University and Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Charles L. Chute, director of the National Probation Association, held the gavel today as conference delegates reassembled to discuss the general theme, "What do the states need to deal more effectively with the criminal when he is turned loose again in society?" And in answering that question, the confererence tabled the problems of political influence, poorly paid and inefficient probation officers and poorly equipped courts to concentrate on what the states already had in the way of community facilities for combating crime.

Important Meeting

To this end, case workers of all the New England states were listed on the speakers' platform today for what was described by Mr. Chute as "the most important meeting of this conference."

All speakers agreed that community organization and the building of an aroused public opinion, now held to be gaining ground in New England, were foundation stones for nailing together the present day disjointed probation structure.

R. K. Godwin of the probation department of the State of Connecticut surveyed the field and offered four initial steps for strengthening crime prevention machinery:

1. Find out the community's needs.
2. Co-ordinate available resources.
3. Create new resources.
4. Mold public opinion through better interpretation.

Gaining Ground

Throughout New England these steps were reported by the speaker as gaining ground under stronger financial backing through the powerful support of civic groups exerting pressure in political circles and by the creation of eight commissions for developing probation from a side issue in crime-prevention to a major step in many projected programs for combating crime.

Other speakers on the morning's programs were Charles R. Pomeroy, chief probation officer for Androscoggin County, Maine, Edward J. Horton, probation officer, U. S. District Court, Vermont; Miss Mary L. Brinn, second assistant chief probation officer, Boston Muncipal Court and Mrs. Ellen F. MacPherson, probation officer of the Juvenile Court at Hartford, Conn.

The conference moved to the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, Mass., where Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, presided at a brief meeting, followed by an inspection of the institution. The delegates returned late this afternoon for association meetings and the evening program presided over by Clyde R. Chapman, of Maine, president of the National Association of Attorneys General and member of the Interstate Crime Commission.

Overhauling Urged

Opening the conference sessions, last night, Dr. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard University and Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, called for a complete overhauling of police and prison systems, with emphasis being placed on modernizing conditions that "date back to the good old days when the qualifications for police work were completely wrapped up in a good physique, a night stick and a gun."

These qualifications no longer stand the test of close examination, according to Dr. Glueck, who turned to Berkeley, Calif., as an example of effective crime-prevention where policemen were largely college graduates, where "pacing the beat" had given way to motorized police units, where a policeman was a professionally trained technician as conversant with the technique of preventing crime as with the processes of punishing the criminal.

Probation and Parole

Both the nationally known authorities on crime demanded the professional development of probation and parole, which Dr. Glueck declared were the most promising weapons in the hands of the law for doing away with crime. He attributed the stagnation evident in these branches of crime prevention to "political patronage." These good offices, upon which crime prevention is held to be chiefly dependent, were described by Professor Glueck as the empty shells into which are

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Council Votes To Map Plan Of Consolidation

Committee Is Appointed After Fifth Defeat of Mayor's Project

Public Will Felt

Officials Seek Co-operative Method of Merging City Departments

Boston's City Council stood committed today to investigate possibilities of consolidating city departments as an economy measure and thus, to a degree, came to the support of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in his reform program, sought for over two years.

After two long executive sessions, one Monday and the other yesterday, the council voted last evening to examine, by its own committee, the possibility of reorganizing and consolidating many city departments into a larger and more efficient public works department.

Mayor's Plea Rejected

This action was taken after the council, for the fifth time, voted against Mayor Mansfield's proposed plan of reorganization.

The vote, while it definitely blocks the Mansfield plan for the present, is not interpreted by proponents of the plan as an outright defeat for the Mayor. Four times, in the past year, the council rejected the consolidation program, dismissing it with cursory debate and investigation. But when the Mayor submitted his plan to a fifth vote, and marshaled his full strength behind the measure, the council wavered from its stand.

Almost a month elapsed between the day the council took up the question of the consolidation program for the fifth time and yesterday's vote. In that period, in contrast to its previous attitude, the council deliberated over the measure, called in its exponents to testify, considered an unfavorable report from the finance commission, and then spent a large part of two afternoons in deciding what course to follow.

Popular Demand Felt

The result indicated the council felt the Mayor's program was unsatisfactory, but that there is a real need and a popular demand for changes in city departments to effect economy. And thus it was agreed by the councilors in yesterday's executive session to conduct an investigation with the hope of promulgating some changes for efficiency and economy in city departments associated with the public works department.

John I. Fitzgerald, president of the council, appointed the following councilors as members of the examination committee: Edward M. Gallagher, chairman; John F. Dowd, Henry L. Shattuck, Peter J. Fitzgerald, Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., John F. Kerrigan and Henry Selvitella.

The order which was passed to name and place this committee in operation was introduced jointly by Councilors Dowd and Wilson, leaders of the opposition to the Mayor's original plan. Previously, when the fifth vote rejecting the Mansfield program had been announced, 17 councilors had voted "no," leaving only Councilors Shattuck, Clement A. Norton, David I. Brackman and George Roberts in support of the Mayor. Councilor Peter A. Murray was absent.

Council Reviews Action

In the executive session, before these two voters were taken, councillors outlined what their committee should do, and reviewed reasons for rejecting the Mayor's proposal.

The new committee, as Councillors Dowd and Wilson explained it, will seek to co-operate with the Mayor in developing a reorganization plan, will ask for direct suggestions from various department heads (a course which the Mayor's committee testified to the council it did not follow) and also will seek the advice of "experts."

No definite time limit was set for the committe to investigate and report.

According to Herman C. Loeffler of the municipal research bureau, the council has now assumed the responsibility for "the much needed consolidation." While he feels the program submitted by the Mayor should have been adopted, the councillors' committee will, at least, keep the issue active.

New Program Sought

Another order passed by the council, introduced by Mr. Norton, requested the Mayor to have the Massachusetts Institute of Technology professors who drew up his original plan, develop a second program. In this the Mayor was requested to cooperate with the council's committee. Theoretically, it is believed, if a cooperative program could be developed, reorganization of certain departments might be worked out.

Before these orders were discussed at the executive session, the council debating the Mayor's plan, dwelt specifically on the fact that the M. I. T. committee was an outside group that did not co-operate with department heads who could offer "practical" suggestions.

Thus, if "theory and practice" should be co-operatively adopted by the Mayor and the council in the new investigation, it is held possible that Mayor Mansfield's original objectives could be realized.

Mail Order Business Started By Rhode Island State Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16—Prisoners at the Rhode Island State Prison at Cranston have gone into the mail order business.

Taking a page from Big Business, they started their merchandising today with the issue of a 69-page, illustrated catalogue which sparkles with "bargain" sales persuasion. This catalogue was mailed to the State's purchasing agents, soliciting their business and that of some 5000 employees in state departments.

For any of this group who are in the market for a couple of gross of shoestrings, baby bibs, mattresses or push brooms for street use, or even three-piece suits, this "business firm"—as the catalogue describes the industry—offers "merchandise of the best quality" and "workmanship unexcelled" at prices practically wholesale for the same items.

Prices Are Right

"We aim to maintain prices at a level or lower than goods of the same quality can command at wholesale elsewhere," says the catalogue, and adds, "Telephone Hopkins 3700 or Williams 6160 and one of our representatives will call."

The mail order business is the result of a program adopted by the Division of Jails and Reformatories under Dr. John L. Donley to end idleness within prison walls after federal legislation forbade the sale of prison-made shirts in the open market. The prison shirt factory was the main source of employment at the prison for a quarter of a century.

Worthy as the aim is, in so far as the rehabilitation of men is concerned, organized labor and merchants will watch carefully to see that customers are limited to employees of state departments and also that these employees are not intermediaries for purchasers seeking better prices than they have to pay in established stores.

Machinery Installed

After installing machinery valued at approximately $45,000 and classifying prisoners for the work for which they were best adapted, prison authorities now believe they have a productive organization which will bring a profit and an extensive business to the institution, in addition to making the prisoners better qualified to take their place again in society.

The catalogue refers to the economy factor in dealing with the state

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes, featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Life's a Villain," a comedy by Frederic Hughes, featuring Elisabeth Hendrick, Evelyn Dorn and others. Presented by the Federal Theater.

SHUBERT — "Blossom Time," opera based on the life of Franz Schubert, Melodies written by Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Diana Gaylen and J. Charles Gilbert. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER—Nine Martini in "The Gay Desperado," 2:39, 5:40, 9:50. Also "The Girl on the Front Page," with Gloria Stuart and Edmund Lowe. 2:05, 5:10, 8:13.

BOSTON—"The Man I Marry," with Doris Nolan and Michael Whalen. 10:45 a. m., 1:44, 4:40, 7:36, 10:34. Stage: "Continental Varieties," an A. B. Marcus production. Tomorrow: "Sins of Children," adapted from novel "In His Steps," by Charles M. Sheldon. Stage: "Riviera Follies," Ben Marden's revue.

TREMONT — "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell and Fred Allen. 10:01 a. m., 2:54, 6:17, 10. Also Paul Robeson in "Sanders of the River."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Rosin in Recruit," "Deadly Females," "Sport in the Alps," "Three Mooses," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER — Janet Gaynor and Constance Bennett in "Ladies in Love" 2:10, 5:50, 9:40. Also "Wild Brian Kent," with Ralph Bellamy and Mae Clarke, 3:50, 7:30, 11.

MODERN—Mae West in "Go West, Young Man," 10:28 a. m., 1:12, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "The President's Mystery" 8, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:30.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30.

UPTOWN — "Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Simone Simon, Don Ameche, Paul Lukas and Tyrone Power Jr. 2, 6:30, 10. Also "Pigskin Parade," with Patsy Kelly, Stuart Erwin and others, 1:30, 4:40, 8:18.

METROPOLITAN—"Charge of the Light Brigade," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland, 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:14. Stage: Francis Lederer, also "The King's Scandals," a Broadway revue.

Radio Programs On Page 10

MEMORIAL — "Rembrandt," starring Charles Laughton. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Tarzan Escapes," starring Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 8:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 2:40, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:50, 9. Tomorrow: "Old Hutch," featuring Wallace Beery. Also "The Man Who Lived Twice," with Ralph Bellamy, Miriam Marsh and Isabel Jewell.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Jungle Princess," featuring Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 9:56. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:08, 3:50, 6:35, 9:26. Also "Down the Stretch," with Mickey Rooney, Patricia Ellis and Dennis Morgan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Isle of Fury," with Humphrey Bogart, Margaret Lindsay and Donald Woods. Also "The Captain's Kid," featuring Guy Kibbee, Hybil Jason and Mae Robson.

UNIVERSITY—"Roberta," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Ambassador Bill," 1:30, 4:55, 8:00.

Plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Music

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting. Sanders Theater. 8:15.

Other Events

FORD HALL YOUTH FORUM—Corliss Lamont on "Socialism: A Way of Life." Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street. 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Reception: Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley College. 8:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Stained Glass," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

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What's Going On in the Arts

A New Chamber Orchestra

A new chamber orchestra made its bow in Jordan Hall last night. Made up of members of the Boston Symphony, it is directed by Bernard Zighera, first harpist of that organization. The new ensemble occupies a niche which has been filled and apparently abandoned in the last decade by groups led by Mr. Fiedler and Mr. Slonimsky. It is a corner of the musical world full of interesting material. We hope Mr. Zighera's venture may be lasting. Last night's audience, though not large, was discriminating and enthusiastic. The group deserves more numerous support for its two remaining concerts, in January and February.

Last night's program opened with an unknown composition by an almost forgotten composer—Heinrich Joseph Rigel (or Riegel), who lived and worked in Paris during the last third of the eighteenth century. This Sinfonie was written for a "Grand Orchestra" of two violins, viola, bass, two oboes, two horns, two trumpets and timpani. In three movements, it turned out to be music characteristic of its period, in the vein of Haydn and Mozart, but slighter.

From this Mr. Zighera leaped across the years to a Parisian composer of today, Daniel-Lesur, a member of that group called "La Jeune France" which was represented on a recent Symphony program by Olivier Messiaen. Daniel-Lesur in this piece (played for the first time in America) disports himself with Five Interludes for four horns which could hardly have been written elsewhere than in modern France. Of an ingenious simplicity, they are faithful to the self-conscious sophistication of latter-day Paris.

Next came the early Serenade of Richard Strauss, for two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, four horns, two bassoons and bass tuba; a work which gives small foretaste of the composer that was to come. There is here and there a hint of an Eulenspiegelian touch in a theme, but for the most part the piece is banal and dull.

The first section of the program came to a close with another of Mr. Casella's revivals of old Italian scores—a version for chamber orchestra of a Toccata, Bourrée and Gigue by Domenico Scarlatti. It is an extremely lively and brilliant transcription. How much it preserves of Scarlatti is impossible to guess without knowing the original.

After the intermission Mme. Guiomar Novaes, long absent from Boston halls, played the solo part of Mozart's Piano Concerto in E flat (K.-V. No. 271). It was a performance of restrained virtuosity and polished taste, with an accompaniment that matched its style.

For conclusion, Hindemith's Kammermusik No. 1, dating from 1922. Dating is right. These railway rhythms and contrapuntal ingenuities and jazzy harmonies cannot today conceal the banality of the material and the feebleness of the inspiration. This music is representative, without doubt, of its period, but its effect depends upon shock tactics which have long since lost their power to make an impression other than one of amusement; and they will not long be amusing.

Mr. Zighera made an excellent first impression as a conductor. Businesslike and free of affectation, he showed authority and imagination. Able to enlist the co-operation of a band of virtuosi, he secured really brilliant performances. L. A. S.

Collegium Musicum

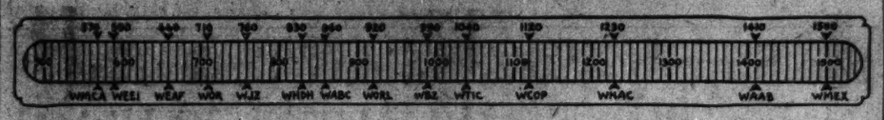
The third concert of the series to which the Longy School, Cambridge, gives the name "Collegium Musicum" took place last night. It was devoted to the worthy if totally neglected seventeenth century composer, Johann Rosenmüller. Born about 1620 and educated at the University of Leipzig, he had already mildly distinguished himself as assistant and deputy Cantor at the celebrated Thomasschule and had published a respectable quantity of instrumental and vocal music when a serious indiscretion landed him in jail (in 1655). Escaping thence to Venice, he and his vigorous but somewhat rigid German style met with the mellowing influence of the more fluid and dramatic Italian manner, to the great advantage of the works composed during that period and after his eventual return (about 1674) to Germany, where ducal patronage enabled him to pass his 10 remaining years as Kapellmeister at Wolfenbüttel. Bach was to pay one of his works (a five-voice setting of "Welt ade") the compliment of appropriating it and inserting it into a church cantata of his own.

With illuminating comments by Hubert Lamb, of the music department of Wellesley, there were performed last night two pre-Italian Pavanes (for two violins and continuo—represented by cello and piano in place of the more appropriate harpsichord); a setting of the Lamentations of Jeremiah (for baritone and figured bass) dating from the Venetian sojourn; a Sonata in G minor (for two violins and continuo) of 1682, and a setting (for four voices and instruments) of Psalm 138, uncertain as to date, but probably post-Venetian.

In the desire to recognise the beneficent Italian influence on Rosenmüller's work, it would be wrong to underestimate the very real and personal qualities that are obvious in the second, if not in the first, of the two early pavanes that were played. In addition to the rather intriguing blend of modal and diatonic harmony (after all rather characteristic of the period), a remarkably sensitive and expressive turn of phrase was already apparent, foreshadowing the extraordinarily dramatic and emotional Lamentations—certainly more Italian than German—and the richly eloquent setting of Psalm 138, with its interesting contrapuntal and harmonic web and its effectively contrasted sonorities. The formal strength and originality of the G minor Sonata, as well as the irresistible verve of its fugal allegro, compelled admiration also; but it is the vocal music that could best justify for average audiences a revival of interest in Johann Rosenmüller. Such a revival is no more than his due.

By vigorous and prolonged applause the large audience present expressed its indebtedness to Mr. Lamb, who officiated as both commentator and pianist, and to Emily Johnson and Priscilla Thierry, violinists, Frances Pray, cellist, Helen Sanderson, soprano, Anna Kallgren, alto, Frederick Knutson, tenor, and Herbert Moss, baritone, through whose joint efforts the evening's music was heard with excellent effect. S. S.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

570kc-WEEI-526m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: talk	Christmas mailing talk	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	"The Funny Folk"
6:00 News; Sports Review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "News of Youth"	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
6:45 "Realtrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30 "Goose Creek Parson": sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"		"The Band Parade"
8:00 Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:15 George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orchestra	Ethel Barrymore in "Butterfly on the Wheel"	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:30			Phi Beta Kappa Christmas carol concert
8:45			
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	"Professional Parade": variety program by unemployed professionals; Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; orch.	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 "Come On, Let's Sing": from Boston Garden			George Harris's Orchestra
9:30			George Harris's Orchestra
9:45			Sport program
10:00 "Gang Busters": network dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade": soloists; quartet; orchestra	Sport program
10:15	WBZA Players		Sport program
10:30 American Legion Glee Club	Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists; chorus	Roy Shield's Revue: variety	Sport program
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs		Roy Shields's Revue: variety	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Relay from Buenos Aires	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orchestra	Ky Kayser's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orchestra	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:15 WNAC, Variety program: Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, guest conductor.
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orchestra.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fashion Show: Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.
4:10 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: soloists; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, Choral Arts Society of Boston University carol concert.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Cornelia Otis Skinner; John Gurney, basso; Edgar Bergen, ventriloquist; Elsa Maxwell.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; guest soloists; Command Appearance; orch.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Howard Goding, pianist.
8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song-writing contest.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat: Helen Jepson; Ross Graham; Molasses and January; choir; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Russian Symphonic Choir recital.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "America's Town Meeting of the Air": "Can Business Absorb Our Unemployment?" Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Clinton L. Bardo.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; chorus; guest artists; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree: orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

Rhode Island Head Scents Dangerous Trend in Taxation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16 (AP)—Declaring that the present tendency of both federal and state governments to tap the same tax sources, particularly gasoline, tobacco and inheritance taxes, is "expensive and dangerous," Gov. Theodore Francis Green told the twenty-fifth annual Rhode Island tax officials' conference today that "the time is ripe for a trend in the opposite direction.

"While complete separation of all sources of federal and state revenues may be an ideal doubtful of attainment, I fully believe that there are sources which should be left exclusively to the Federal Government, and sources which should be left exclusively to the states," he said.

"The present tendency is dangerous and expensive. I cannot conceive that it would develop to a point where the Federal Government might step in and levy a general property tax; but is there any constitutional barrier to such a proposition? And where would the local units of government look for relief, with the field of property taxation, which constitutes their only stable source of revenue, thus invaded?"

Pittsfield Seeks Saving of Church Bulfinch Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 16—A committee of 18 leading citizens has been formed for the purpose of studying a plan to save the old church designed by Charles Bulfinch and built 143 years ago for the First Congregational society. It is now the property of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, which last summer took over the Maplewood Hotel property, of which the old church has been a part for about 25 years. After the edifice was damaged by fire in 1858, it was repaired and used by the Maplewood Young People's Institute.

After it passed to the proprietor of the hotel it was used as a ballroom. It is said to be the only example of Bulfinch architecture west of the Connecticut river, and its massive timbers, including handhewn beams, are as solid as ever. Unless some plan is formulated to preserve the building for some community use it will be razed.

Brown to Install Wriston on Feb. 3

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16 (AP)—Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, president-elect of Brown university, will be installed as eleventh head of Brown, Feb. 3, James P. Adams, acting president and chairman of the committee on installation, announced today.

Dr. Wriston, retiring president of Lawrence college in Appleton, Wis., will succeed Dr. Clarence Augustus Barbour, whose resignation, after eight years in office, becomes effective Jan. 31. The new executive is scheduled to arrive here Feb. 1. He will be inducted into office by Chancellor Henry D. Sharpe.

Council

(Continued from Page 9)

it is the trustees who must remove a superintendent. But under the resurrected statute, the Governor has found the power he needs in this particular case. And the appointment of Dr. David L. Williams as state commissioner of mental diseases gives the Governor real control in the department. It is almost certain Dr. Winfred Overholser, the ousted commissioner, would have opposed the Governor on this issue.

While the May ouster plans were developing, Governor Curley last night announced he would appoint Joseph Riley, former clerk of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, to the Boston Municipal Court bench to succeed the late Judge James H. Devlin.

Lomasney Relative

Mr. Riley is a bother-in-law of Joseph P. Lomasney, whose brother, Martin Lomasney, founded the Hendricks Club, one of the most powerful political units in Boston. The Riley appointment is looked upon in political circles as meaning the Governor is looking toward the 1937 mayoralty election.

As a mayoral candidate, Governor Curley would have the support of the Hendricks Club through the appointment of Mr. Riley. The announcement came last night as a group of colored people urged that the Governor appoint Julian D. Rainey to the vacant judicial post.

Confirmed Rumor

The Governor also confirmed the long-standing rumor that John J. Curley, the Governor's brother, who recently was appointed chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals, will be transferred to the post of chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission.

It is expected Prof. John J. Murray, the public utilities chairman, will succeed Mr. Curley as chairman of the tax appeals board, but that is not entirely certain. It is believed, however, Professor Murray will not be mustered out of state service, inasmuch as his service to the Governor in reducing public utility rates has been considerable.

Hennessey Mentioned

Other reports have it that William G. Hennessey, member of the Executive Council, will be appointed to the public utility post left vacant by the late Henry C. Attwill. That post pays $7500 a year. Another councilor, James J. Brennan, it is reported, will be appointed to succeed John D. Wright, whose term as member of the tax appeal board has expired. The annual salary is $7000 a year. According to reports, Mr. Wright, a well-known tax authority, will be given the $4500-a-year job as clerk to the board, a position now held by George K. Pond, Greenfield.

The possibility of another tax appeal board to public utility commission transfer was also being discussed. Abraham C. Webber, who some time ago was shifted from the public utility commission to the tax appeal board, may go back to his former job. If Councilor Hennessey is also to be a utility commissioner, the oft-rumored and unconfirmed report that Richard D. Grant will be ousted from his utility commissioner job must be true. However, only the Governor's actions will prove the report right or wrong.

Scharton Rumors Of Appointment Denied by Bishop

District Attorney Warren L. Bishop of Middlesex County denied emphatically today that he had appointed William R. Scharton as his chief assistant or that he had any intention of doing so.

Mr. Scharton, a prominent criminal lawyer in Massachusetts for many years, had been mentioned as a possible successor to William G. Andrew, Mr. Bishop's present chief assistant.

The District Attorney sounded genuinely surprised when questioned about the matter this morning.

"Mr. Andrews has been very faithful in the performance of his duties and as long as I am district attorney, he will continue as my first assistant," said Mr. Bishop. "I certainly haven't appointed Mr. Scharton and never intended doing so."

"Well, I guess that settles that," remarked Mr. Scharton when informed of the statement. He added, however, that the matter had been under consideration for some time and that he had been deliberating whether to sacrifice his private business in order to accept a post in Mr. Bishop's office. Mr. Scharton said that he had no intention of entering into a controversy and that the District Attorney's statement ended the matter so far as he is concerned.

Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

part of what is actually their income."

In connection with the federal decision, Chief Justice Rugg said:

"It is cause for regret that there is a diversion of view between this court and the Supreme Court of the United States. Uniformity of thought is not always possible. Even in the Eisner case four out of nine justices of that court believed that a stock dividend could be taxed as income." And, Justice Rugg said, he saw "no sufficient reason" for overruling the previous decision of the state court.

Mr. Webber, in contending the United States Supreme Court has no basis for reviewing the Brink case, said the Massachusetts constitutional amendment of 1915 permitting taxation of incomes "is not controlled by any principle analogous to that of the Federal Constitution requiring apportionment by population.

"Moreover," he said, "the taxing powers of federal and state jurisdictions are substantially dissimilar. The federal taxing power is a limited surrendered power whereas that of the states is that of sovereignty and inherently as broad and essential to their own necessary and independent existence as states. This separation of authority has been constantly recognized by the federal courts."

The Brink appellants held the Legislature in 1933 did not intend to tax stock dividends in the 1933 tax act. However, Mr. Webber contended, the Legislature did not in 1933 expressly omit stock dividends as it did in the year before and after. In 1933, he said, the Legislature under depression necessity, had to take the unprecedented step of raising $30,000,000 by bond issue. The same necessity, he added, caused the Legislature to include stock dividends which had previously been omitted in other statutes.

N. H. Farmers Get $26,300 U. S. Aid

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 16 (AP)—Checks totaling $26,300 have been sent to nearly 1000 farmers in Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsboro, Merrimack and Sullivan counties in connection with the agricultural conservation program, the Farm Bureau reports. Cheshire county leads with payments of $6006 from the Federal Government.

Behind the Microphone

The telephone company isn't often thought of as a radio sponsor inasmuch as it owns most of the radiocasting wire circuits in the country. But the telephone company is going to be a sponsor on Christmas Day and is to honor the "forgotten men and women of the country." By this is not meant the New Dealers' "forgotten men" but rather the countless number of people who keep our essential services going on Christmas as on every other day—telephone operators, police and firemen, radiocasters, and those from the theatrical, newspaper and transportation fields. These are the ones who very often work harder on the holidays than in regular duty.

The telephone program will feature Edwin C. Hill, commentator, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stowkowski, conductor. The Columbia network and WEEI, Boston, will carry the program on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 10 p. m., eastern time.

Hal Kemp and his orchestra will take over the Friday series relinquished by Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra on the Columbia network beginning Jan. 1. Time is 8:30 p. m., eastern time. The Wednesday evening period with Nino Martini, tenor, and the Kostelanetz orchestra continues.

A page out of old vaudeville is the Professional Parade heard tonight over WBZ at 9 p. m. Fred Niblo, old silent film director, is master of ceremonies. The program was designed to give employment to actors, singers and musicians left "at liberty" by the decline of vaudeville. Ironically, the radio, one of the factors along with the talkies, which threw them out of business, is the hirer in this case.

Tonight two features will be the Memory Lane trio whose combined ages total 201 years and the De Marco Children, youthful trio whose ages add up to 16 years. Other performers will be Yvette Rugel, veteran trouper; Marion Gaynor, Canadian singer; Blix Ruskay, impersonator; Hennie Youngman, comedian; Joyner and Williams, Negro dialect comedy; Hawaiian Beach Boys; Jeannie Dancer, Negro spirituals, and chorus and orchestra.

Hal Kemp's time on the Phil Baker program is to be taken over by Oscar Bradley beginning Jan. 3 at 7:30 p. m., on the Columbia network. Mr. Bradley who has just come back from Hollywood where he served as maestro for Shirley Temple's pictures, once directed the orchestra on Will Rogers's programs. He has been a director for Ziegfeld and for two seasons was conductor of the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

Ed Wynn is apparently having a great time on the radio these days reliving the "old days" by inviting all the stars and performers who have worked with him in his shows as guests on his radio show. Next Saturday, Dec. 19 he will have Ruth Etting, who worked with him in "Simple Simon," as his guest. They will do one sketch from the show which use to receive wide acclaim.

General Motors will provide another employees' "big day" in its radio programs as it did last Easter. The Dec. 20 concert over the NBC-WEAF chain and WNAC, Boston, will come from Flint, Mich., where the chorus of 1000 employees in the works at Flint will be heard.

A holiday program will be given by the chorus with Rose Bampton, mezzo soprano, as soloist. Miss Bampton will sing "Knowest Thou the Land?" from Thomas' "Mignon," the "Vissi d'arte" aria from Puccini's "Tosca." Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of the Night" and Hageman's "Christmas Eve." The chorus, directed by Eduard Ossko, will sing "The First Noel," "Unfold, Ye Portals Everlasting," "The Lost Chord" and the aria "From Heaven on High" from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio."

Following are some of tonight's feature programs:

Male chorus, WNAC, 7:30 p. m., 100-voice unit, Roy Harlow, director, with Walter Kidder, baritone soloist; Jack Kilty, baritone; violin and organ.
"One Man's Family," WNAC, 8 p. m., in further complications devolving from Jack and Betty's elopement.
Cavalcade of America, WEEI, 8 p. m., in high lights dramatized from life of Samuel F. B. Morse, who besides inventing the telegraph, was a painter of note.
Burns and Allen, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., with Tony Martin, tenor, and Henry King's Orchestra.
New Haven Choral Society, WAAB, 8:30 p. m., presenting 341-voice chorus in carols.
Nino Martini, tenor, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra, Verdi and Rimsky-Korsakoff opera arias by Mr. Martini; Negro spiritual, "Water Boy," and excerpts from "The Vagabond King," by chorus.
"Town Hall Tonight," WNAC, 9 p. m., in which Fred Allen includes a timely note by introducing William Fisher, singing department store floor walker.

Following are some of Thursday's feature radio programs:

Morning Matinee, WNAC, 9 a. m., with Shep Field's Orchestra and Benay Venuta, popular soloist, and Eve Symington, song stylist.
National Farm and Home Hour, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., offering present and prospective crop reports throughout the world, including a relay from Rome.
NBC Music Guild, NBC-WEAF network, 2 p. m., in program of chamber music by stringed instruments of seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Tune WEAF.
Piano Causerie, NBC-WJZ network, with Maurice Dumesnil, French pianist-commentator and intimate friend of Debussy, in third of six programs on Debussy's 24 preludes. Tune WJZ.
Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, WBZ, 3:15 p. m., Jose Iturbi, guest conductor. Program: Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3; Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony; Bach-Stokowski's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.
"Story of the Song," WEEI, 4:10 p. m., presenting song recitals by Margaret Daum, lyric soprano, and Eugene Lowenthal, bass-baritone.
"Answer Me This," WNAC, 4:45 p. m., in interesting and amusing facts about the lives of some of the First Ladies of the land.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 8 p. m., Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, from Sander's Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge. Program: Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture; MacDowell's Concerto No. 2 for Piano and Orchestra, Howard Goding, soloist.
"Band Wagon," WEEI, 8 p. m., with Myrt and Marge; guest soloists, and "Command Appearance" sketches and awards; soloists and orchestra.
"Show Boat," WNAC, 9 p. m., in which Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, will extend holiday greetings to nation and employees; regular program by Lanny Ross, Helen Jepson, Ross Graham, Modern Choir, "Molasses and January" and orchestra.
"America's Town Meeting," WBZ, 9:30 p. m., in discussion, "Can Business Absorb Our Unemployed?" with Gen. Hugh S. Johnson speaking for affirmative, and Clinton L. Bardo, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, for the negative side.
"Music Hall," WNAC, 10 p. m., with Jack Oakie, Mary Astor and Nadine Conner as guest artists. The latter soloist is known as "Peggy Gardiner on the "Chateau" period. Also regular program by Bing Crosby, Bob Burns, chorus and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
Prison relay, WBZ, 11:15 p. m., a special program by a convict speaking from within the walls of Maryland State Prison on his opinions on the cause of crime and its prevention. A. D. H.

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Flier Prepares Eighth Annual Flight to 91 Lighthouses

Captain Wincapaw to carry heavier bundles than ever on 2000-mile yuletide pilgrimage to isolated spots along the rocky New England coast—Men, women and children watch skies for hours to catch sight of plane.

Santa Claus in the person of the veteran New England flier, Capt. William H. Wincapaw, is ready to ride the skies again on Christmas Day on his eighth annual flight to 91 lighthouses and coast guard stations along the rockbound New England coast.

A new ship, recently christened Nor'easter, will be loaded with yuletide bundles and the aerial Santa will head north from Boston to drop these packages of cheer to the waiting keepers and their families.

This year Captain Wincapaw's son, Bill Jr., will fly a second plane to make about 25 of his father's yuletide calls. Bill Jr., holder of a private license, has accompanied his dad on the flight for several years, but 1936 will mark the first year that he has flown independently.

Almost 2000 Miles

On his lighthouse trek Captain Wincapaw covers close to 2000 miles, dropping packages at each station from Minot's Light as far north as the one at Grand Manan Island, in Canadian territory. This traditional flight was originated in Rockland, Maine, in 1929, when the captain was in charge of a seaplane base and flying field for the Curtiss Flying Service.

On countless occasions he was called upon to fly on dark and stormy nights to one of the near-by, though isolated, islands. On these flights, he had only the lighthouses along the coast for navigational aids, as this was before the advent of aircraft radio.

Captain Wincapaw developed a deep affection for these lonely lighthouse keepers and their families. At times when the flying business was dull he would fly out to one of the lights, tie up his ship, and spend an hour or two chatting with the keeper.

So on Christmas Day, 1929, he loaded an amphibion with 12 bundles and set out to drop these at the lights near Rockland. This practice has continued each year since, and the captain vows that it will be done every Christmas as long as he flies. After that, Bill Jr. is pledged to carry on.

By a Staff Photographer
Over Boston Light

William Wincapaw Jr. William Wincapaw Sr.

On Dec. 23 the bundles will be wrapped at a Boston warehouse by a dozen Boston girls. This year each bundle will weigh about 16 pounds, the heaviest since Captain Wincapaw started his trips. The 1935 bundles weighed only 11 pounds, but this year parachutes will be attached to each bundle, permitting greater weight.

On each flight the captain is accompanied by a "bomber" who rides in the rear of the plane. As the ship nears a station it is flying about 50 feet off the water. At the precise moment Captain Bill yells, "Let 'er go!"

Seldom Misses Mark

The bomber releases the bundle and it tumbles earthward, invariably landing within 50 feet of its mark. In the past three years Captain Bill has lost only three bundles to Davy Jones. These were swept into the sea by a "bad bounce" after landing safely near the light.

Ten "spare" bundles are carried for use if the bomber's aim is poor. Each bundle this year will contain cookies, women's silk hose, magazines, newspapers, almanacs, candy and a book. Assisting Capt. Wincapaw in preparing the 1936 Christmas flight are three business men, each of whom has done considerable flying with the veteran pilot. They are Adriel U. Bird of Boston and Edwin J. Beinecke and Samuel P. Bickford, both of New York.

Some amusing experiences have marked the lighthouse flight in past years. On the 1932 trip a bundle was dropped at a light near Lawson, Mass. The keeper was awaiting the plane swept down out of the wintry sky. He had left the garage door open and the bundle sailed right into the garage as the keeper was returning.

Landed on a Flivver

In 1934 the bundle that was marked for the station at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, landed squarely on the fender of a Model-T Ford, carrying away the fender but doing no damage to the securely wrapped bundle. Last year a bundle carried away a small picket fence at Monhegan Island. The keeper there wrote to Captain Bill saying he was leaving the fence in the same condition because "all the children on the island know that Santa Claus had a small accident with a present when he arrived."

From year to year these sentinels look forward to Christmas. They know it brings Captain Bill and his famous plane. They scan the horizon for hours until he comes. They rush outside the lighthouse and wave their appreciation. The children of the islands know they have seen Santa Claus.

Captain Wincapaw's aviation career started in 1911 at Hammondsport, Long Island, when he was taught to fly a hydroplane by the late Glenn H. Curtiss. He is a native of Friendship, Maine, and is a direct descendent of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow on his mother's side.

He served as a civilian instructor at Mineola, Long Island, during the World War and has flown more than 1,500,000 miles. He is a member of the Quiet Birdmen and the National Aeronautic Association.

Tague Adds Day To Deadline For Local Deliveries

Although Saturday, Dec. 19, was originally announced as the last date for mailing Christmas letters and packages in the Boston postal district, Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague has set the deadline ahead one day. Mail deposited in this area before next Sunday night, he said, will have guarantee of delivery. Postal workers will do their best to deliver before Christmas mail posted after Sunday, but this is expected to prove an impossible undertaking.

According to Mr. Tague, collections will be made from letter boxes next Sunday at 2, 7, and 10 p. m., in Arlington, Braintree, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown and Winthrop.

Collections will be made at 2 and 8 p. m., in Braintree, Lexington, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Stoneham, Wellesley, Weston and Weymouth.

With nearly 10,000 regular and extra postal workers trying to get out from under the huge avalanche of mail that has descended on the Boston office, final instructions were issued yesterday at the Federal Building to more than 300 supervisors, whose duties in the future will be to insure as rapid distribution of this mail as possible.

Already, postal officials declare, more than 10,000,000 pieces of mail have been sent through the Boston postal district this month, which is 2,000,000 more pieces than passed through this office last year. Officials freely predict a record mailing this year, exceeding the 1935 total mailing of 70,000,000 pieces by 5,000,000.

Job Insurance Law Is Urged By Maine Governor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 16 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann asked a special session of the Legislature today to enact an unemployment insurance law, appropriate $100,000 for old-age assistance and consider amendment of Deer Isle-Sedgwick bridge legislation, passed at the last regular session.

Governor Brann said in his message:

"... The amount of the aggregate contributions of Maine employers coming within the scope of the Federal Social Security Act for the calendar year of 1936 is estimated to be $1,500,000.

Substantial Sum

"In order to save this substantial sum for the benefit of our own unemployed workmen, it is necessary that the Legislature pass an unemployment compensation law which shall be approved by the Social Security Board prior to Dec. 31 of this year.

"A bill has been prepared with great care.

"By an emergency order of the Governor and Council disbursements for old-age assistance have been made from the contingent fund of the State for the past eight months.

"The Governor and Council have transferred from the current contingent fund for pension requirements up to the present time $216,998.26.

"The passage of an old-age assistance act will be considered by the Legislature convening early in January of next year.

More Than 4000

"The State, at the present time, is making old-age disbursements to more than 4000 aged people, and expending each month in excess of $40,000 of state money, matched, of course, by federal money.

"In order that there be no interruption in the payments to those now receiving benefits under the old-age assistance in Maine I respectfully recommend that you appropriate the sum of $100,000 for old-age assistance and the administration thereof until March 1, 1937.

"This will afford an ample opportunity to the incoming Legislature to pass old-age assistance legislation and provide for the financing thereof.

"I further recommend that you give consideration to the matter of the Deer Isle-Sedgwick bridge in order to avoid the possibility of a loss of a federal aid grant in the amount of $315,000 for the construction of a bridge connecting Deer Island with the mainland."

Newscast Changes On WORL and WBZ

Owing to the transmission of the convocation service of Boston University, Station WORL, Boston, will cancel its noon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" on Thursday, Dec. 17. The regular 4 p. m. Monitor news will be heard as usual.

The late afternoon radiocast of the Monitor news over Station WBZ on Dec. 17 will also be canceled because of a concert by the Boston University Choral Arts Society which Station WBZ is transmitting at that hour. The early afternoon radiocast at 1:45 p. m. will be heard as usual.

Probation Upheld as Weapon In Meeting Problems of Crime

(Continued from Page 9)

dumped the friends of those who have helped the politicians to get into office.

The only answer to the nation's crime problem, according to the crime expert, are trained professionals who know as much about their work as the mechanic who fixes the automobile.

Equipment Needed

"The able probation or parole officer," said Dr. Glueck, "must combine in his methods the work of a teacher, business adviser, family relations counsel, mental hygienist and representative of the law. If the teacher alone requires a college education and elaborate training in teachers' colleges, think how much more professional equipment the probation officer needs to handle the training of persons who are all labeled as backward, some of them dangerously so.

"On the other hand, think what the policeman of modern times must do besides making arrests. He has enlisted to bring about a change in the behavior of delinquent minors, to discover and remove community conditions unhealthy to youth, to help marshal constructive forces for crime prevention and to develop a different attitude of our youth toward law enforcement agencies as friends, not enemies."

Must Organize

To perform such functions efficiently, police departments must organize crime prevention bureaus, Dr. Glueck declared.

"Those changes and proposals," he continued, "for improving criminal justice are the expression of several deep-flowing currents in correctional thinking. We no longer regard all criminals who commit what is outwardly the same crime as deserving of equal punishment. We no longer assume that there is only one simple reason why persons commit crimes and that is that they have made up their minds to be bad and therefore deserve to be punished. While clinging to the notion of criminal responsibility, we also recognize many complex causes for wrongdoing, including social and economic factors on the one hand and mental and physical factors on the other. We even go so far as to say that in many cases of criminal conduct society is just as much to blame as the offender. In a word, we are committed more or less to a policy of considering not only the crime but the criminal.

"Today we believe that criminals are entitled to be treated both scientifically and humanely: Scientifically, because the high rates of recidivism prove that the older methods of repression and vengeance are doing very little to protect society; humanely, because society, which is partially to blame, owes offenders the chance of obtaining the very best assistance in reformation and rehabilitation.

"Now this change in emphasis from vengeful repression to understanding and treatment requires a change in the qualifications of those who deal with criminals. Very little in the way of professional training was needed on the part of those who dealt with crime during the days when chopping off a criminal's head or hanging him was the medicine most frequently resorted to. About the only official who had to have any professional training was the lawyer or judge, and even his education was not as a rule very profound. Today, if probation, parole and advanced correctional work are to have any real significance, a professionalized personnel is indispensable."

Mr. Bates agreed with Dr. Glueck that the chief weapons of crime prevention were parole and probation, declaring that even with modern construction, better personnel, education and more humane treatment of the inmates—"a prison is still a prison." He rejected the idea that prisons will ever have the ability to reform criminals, particularly to reform "idle prisoners." Yet communities are still passing laws, he said, to restrain prison industries.

Prisons, too, he said, prevent reform by repressing the criminal because everything in the prison is subordinated to keeping him there.

Abnormal Treatment

"Prisons try to make men more normal," Mr. Bates pointed out, "by treating them in an abnormal manner," depriving them of normal emotional outlets. A punishment sometimes meted recalcitrant prisoners, he said, is depriving them of writing to their mothers.

"A person who admits he is afraid of the parole system," he declared, "is the person who would say no prisoner should ever be released. Parole should be looked at as an extension, not shortening of the sentence."

He pointed out that only 509 of 90,000 criminals in the Department of Justice fingerprint files were paroled men.

Praising New England as a leader in probation and parole, Mr. Bates said in 1933 only 32 persons per 100,000 were admitted into Massachusetts prisons, while the national average was 68, and state averages ran to as high as 253 in Maryland.

Fall River Elects Mayor Murray Again; Beverly for McLean

Mayoralty elections which took place yesterday found Mayor Alexander C. Murray returned to office in Fall River, while Beverly selected Daniel E. McLean, machinist, in place of its present chief exectuive, James A. Torrey.

Mayor Murray, completing his first term, received 19,050 votes to 18,733 cast for former Mayor Edmund P. Talbot. The contest brought out 83 per cent of the registered vote.

In Beverly Mr. McLean, who served six years on the board of aldermen, defeated Mayor Torrey, 5489 to 4483.

PRISON

(Continued from Page 9)

prison. It further promises to "comply with the aim of our clientele, speedily and satisfactorily" and further says that the aim of the "business firm" will be to produce articles which will prove to be "not only practicable but economical."

The price list is so arranged to show that it "is cheaper to buy from prison." Mattresses are listed at $13.50 each; nail brushes at $1.80 a dozen; boys' shirts at $7.50 a dozen; cotton flannel night shirts at $10.80 a dozen; men's large handkerchiefs, 65 cents a dozen; 3 by 5 foot American flags, $1.95 each; rubber fabric link door mats, 40 cents a square foot; bibs, $2.05 a dozen; shoe laces, 30 cents a gross, and double-door four-shelf bookcases at $24 each.

All prices are "subject to change without notice and all prices quoted herein are F. O. B., Howard, Rhode Island."

Referring to the suits, which are illustrated, the "sales book" says: "These three-piece suits are tailor-made of good quality cassimere and diagonal, in dark and conservative colors. Well styled and will give good service. Made to measurement."

Of the street push brooms, the prison book guarantees "long street wear" for these articles are "built to withstand hard service."

The United States flags, states the catalogue, "can be purchased at a distinct saving. They are made of all wool, fast color bunting with seamed stripes and 48 sewed stars. We guarantee the quality of the flags we are furnishing. Only the highest grade workmanship enters into these flags."

Items such as greeting cards, posters, business and name cards, are solicited by the printing department at the prison, which promises that the jobs will be done with "unusual skill."

The catalogue further reports that all "institutions, the municipal welfare department, etc., will find in our shoe repairing department an answer to one of their problems. All work positively guaranteed."

The goods which have been placed on the market have been manufactured during the past year in well-lighted, well-ventilated and well-equipped shops set up in the prison under a bill authorizing such a sale, passed May 3, 1934. The articles advertised this week are the first to be placed on the market.

Commenting on the new industry, Warden Dunn said, "It is definitely a forward step for the prison. The prisoners take a great deal of pride in their work, and the system is doing much to rehabilitate the men. Work keeps their minds occupied as nothing else does."

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INDOORS and OUTDOORS
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New imported English "Georgian" Polished Brass
$7.50
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Wonderful Assortment of Useful Gift Items
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RAE SAMOFF MODES
Evening Wear for the Holiday Season
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The Magic Gleam of Candlelight

is revived in this beautiful Candle Lamp . . . a fine Reproduction of the Old English candle lamp of olden days . . . with gadroon mounted candle holder and lovely engraved glass hurricane globe . . . ideal dispenser of soft illumination and old-fashioned atmosphere in home decoration for the Yuletide.
Diameter 6 in. Total ht. 9¾ in.
Price Each $6.00
At the Shop of the Silversmith
GEBELEIN
79 Chestnut Street, Boston
Fine Gifts in Silver and the Metals
Exclusive Hand-made Pieces and Selected Christmas Specials
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A Man's Suit Case

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Decidedly Uneven, Though Some Issues Advance

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Develops Irregular Trend In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Choppy trading seas rocked the stock market moderately today and prices were decidedly jumbled.

While most of the leaders leaned to the offside, a number of oils and specialties maintained their balance at upper levels.

Dealings, fast at the start, were unusually slow near the final hour. Transfers were around 2,000,000 shares.

Wall street had varying excuses for the diffidence of the list. Among these were year-end adjustments, some tax selling and the tendency of commission house customers to look for stimulation other than generally satisfactory business and industrial improvement.

Some Oils Higher

Rubber futures jumped to new peak marks since 1929 and silk contracts developed strength. Grains pointed lower. Cotton improved. European currencies were a shade ahead in terms of the dollar.

Oliver Farm shares pushed up 4 points or so and U. S. Steel preferred and Vanadium about 1 each. Unchanged to slightly better were consolidated Oil, Seaboard, Pure Oil, Socony Vacuum, Yellow Truck, Continental Baking "A," Pullman, Goodyear, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central and Johns-Manville.

A drop of nearly 4 in Newport Industries was reduced later. Inclined to give ground were U. S. Steel common, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Gimbel, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, National distillers, J. I. Case, International Harvester, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Amerada, American Can, U. S. Rubber, General Electric and Canada Dry.

Although export copper was given another lift to a 6-year top, mining shares were inclined to mark time. It was understood consumers have bought ahead to March and as far as April in many instances.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail liens with a scattering of industrial convertibles reached for higher levels today as other sections of the bond market remained stationary or slid backward.

U. S. Governments continued to drift lower in light trading. By midday several of the Treasurys had worked down 1-32 to 5-32. The guaranteed issues showed slightly narrower losses.

Considered broadly, the corporate list lacked the bullish spirit shown in recent sessions in spite of the highly favorable tone of the mid-week trade reports.

Prices paid for loans of International Hydro Electric, Great Northern, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Anaconda Copper, Pure Oil, Nickel Plate and U. S. Rubber were fractions to around a point better than the previous closings.

About an equal number of liens pointed downward. Included were Alleghany Corp. 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 3⅜s, and Western Union 5s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3⅛s slid off about 1¼.

Bonds of Uruguay scored further sharp gains in active trading. The 6s of 1960 and 1964 pushed up around 4 points soon after the opening. Polish 8s dropped a couple of points and Italians were down substantial fractions.

Boston Edison Establishes New Record Power Output

Electrical output of the Boston Edison Company system established a new peak load on Dec. 10. The maximum load, excluding power interchange, exceeded by 8.1 per cent the highest recorded in any previous year.

The record output, also excluding interchange, was 4,158,267 kilowatt hours. This total is 125,765 kilowatt hours ahead of the previous output high of Tuesday, Nov. 24, and exceeds the highest 1935 day by 9.6 per cent.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 16, 1936

Div. in $	Alies & Fish	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
0.50	Bos Elevated	2½	2½	2½	2½
2.00b	Bos Her-Tray	69¼	67½	68	67
...	Bos & Me	30¼	30	30¼	30
...	Bos & Me pr pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
...	Bos & Me A pf	21½	20½	21½	20
...	Bos & Me st A pf	9	9	9	9
...	Bos & Me st B pf	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
...	Bos & Me st C pf	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
...	Bos & Me st D pf	12	12	12	12
.04	Bos Para Prop	1½	1½	1½	1½
...	Chicopee Range	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4.00	East Gas & F pf	116	115½	115½	115½
4.50	East Gas & F pf pr	66½	66½	66½	66½
...	East Mass St. Ry	67	67	67	67
3.00	Eng Elec	27½	27½	27½	27½
...	Georgian Pref A	15	15	15	15
...	Helvetia Oil	2½	2½	2½	2½
0.60	Int'l But Hole	24½	24½	24½	24½
...	Isle Royale	26	26	26	27
.80	Loew's Boston	3½	3	3	3½
...	Maine Cent pf	18½	18½	18½	19
...	Mass Util Assoc	3	3	3	3
3.50b	Mergenthaler	54	54	54	55½
...	Narr Rac A	4	4	4	4
0.50	N E Tel & Tel	122½	121½	121½	122
...	North Butte	6	6	6	6
2.50a	Old Colony	46½	46	46	46
1.40a	Old Dominion	26½	26½	26½	26½
...	Quincy Min unpaid	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
...	Quincy Min	3½	3½	3½	3
.80b	Reece Btn H	26½	26½	26½	26½
.40	Shawmut Assoc	14½	14½	14½	14½
...	Sulliv Mach	77	77	77	77
4.50b	Torrington	27	27	27	28½
...	Utah Gas	99½	99½	99½	99½
2.50b	Utah Shoe M	16½	16	16½	16½
...	Utah Apex	94½	92½	94	94½
...	Utah M & T	80c	72c	84c	80c

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.		1.32⅝	1.34⅛	1.32⅛	1.34⅝	+ ⅜
May		1.28⅝	1.30⅛	1.28⅛	1.29⅝	+ ⅛
July		1.16⅝	1.17⅝	1.15⅝	1.17⅛	+. ⅝
	Corn					
Dec.		1.07⅛	1.08⅛	1.06⅝	1.08	+. ⅛
May		1.02½	1.04⅜	1.02⅛	1.04⅝	—. ⅛
July		.98¼	.98¼	.97	.97½	+. ⅛
	Oats					
Dec.		.56⅛	.51½	.50⅝	.51¼	—. ⅛
May		.50⅝	.50⅝	.49⅞	.50½	+. ⅛
July		.45⅝	.45⅝	.44⅝	.45¼	+. ⅛
	Rye					
Dec.		1.05½	1.12⅝	1.05½	1.12½	+.02
May		1.09⅞	1.09⅞	1.09½	1.09⅝	+.02⅜
July		1.05½	1.05½	1.01½	1.05	+.02½
	Winnipeg Wheat		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.			1.27½	1.26⅝	1.27½	+. ⅝
May			1.22½	1.20⅝	1.21⅝	—. ⅛
July			1.19⅝	1.17⅝	1.18⅝	—.01

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last	Dec. 15
70	62	Abraham & Str (2.50)	66	66	66	
18¾	9¾	Adams Express (.55)	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
37¼	22⅞	Addressograph (1)	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
21⅛	1¼	Advance Rumely	3¾	3½	3½	3½
86½	58	Air Reduction (1f)	78⅞	77⅝	78⅛	77⅝
6¼	3	Airway Elec App	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17⅛	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	69	68	68	68
8¼	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
61½	13⅝	Allegh pf ww 2ZX (.h)	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	84	83½	83½	83½
40⅝	20⅞	Alleghany Steel (1.65b)	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¼
265	157	Allied Chem (6)	231½	231	231	232
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	31¼
20¼	6¾	Allied Stores	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17½
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	87	85¾	85⅝	86½
77⅜	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1¾f)	78½	76	74½	76
8¾	4	Amal Leather	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf	37	37	37	37
125½	75	Amerada (3f)	100¾	99	99	101
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	85	85	85	
55⅛	37	Am Bank Note (1f)	39⅞	39½	39¾	39¾
58	40	Am Brake S&F (2f)	69	67	68	67
140	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	139½	139½	139¼	139
137½	110	Am Can (4f)	118⅝	116	116	115¾
58	30	Am Car & Fdry	87½	87	87⅜	87
94	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry pf	95⅛	94½	95⅛	94
78½	31	Am Chain (1b)	78	78	78	76
120⅝	111	Am Chain pf (5)	119	119	119	120¼
15½	7⅞	Am Colortype	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
35¾	20½	Am Cotton Alcohol (1½b)	29⅜	28¾	28⅝	28¾
32	18¼	Am Crys Sugar (1½b)	38¼	38	38	38¼
101	89	Am Crys Sug Inf (6)	99½	99¼	80¼	
7¼	3½	Am Encaustic T	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅞
14⅜	9¾	Am European	9¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
9¾	6¼	Am & For Pow	13	12	12	13
60¾	29⅜	Am & For Pow pf	77	73½	73½	73½
50½	25	Am & For Pow (6)	58⅝	57¼	58	57⅝
22½	12	Am & For Pw 2nf	48¾	48¼	48¾	48
21¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	21½	20	20½	20½
8¾	4¾	Am Hide L	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
46	31¾	Am Hide & L pf (2)	7½	7	7	7½
51½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	41¾	41	41	41
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15½	9¾	Am International (.40b)	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
47	23½	Am Locomotive	14⅝	14	14	14⅛
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	47¾	46	46	46¾
29½	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	120	119	119½	118⅜
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	23¾	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
54½	27	Am Metal	13¾	13¼	13½	13¾
134	124	Am Metal pf (6g)	53½	52	53	52½
74½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	12	12⅛	12
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	13¼	11⅝	12⅛	12
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
37	23⅜	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	34¾	34⅛	35⅝	35⅝
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2f)	35¼	34¾	34¾	34⅝
38¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	34	32	32	32
45	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	23¾	23⅜	32¼	32
103	56⅞	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	40¾	40½	40½	40⅝
145⅛	107¾	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	97⅝	95⅞	95⅞	97⅛
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	111	110	110	110¾
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	36⅛	36	36	36⅛
28⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (*)	140	140	140	
190½	149⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24¾	24	24⅜	24¾
102⅛	87	Am Tobacco (5)	101	101	101	101
104	88⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	38¾	38¼	38⅝	38⅝
150	138	Am Tobacco pf (6)	97	96¼	96¾	95¾
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (1b)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
27¾	19¾	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	17½	17½	17⅝	17⅝
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	38¾	35¾	36	35¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	10	10	10	10⅝
2	⅝	Am Writ Pap (b)	67	65¾	65¾	67
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (2b)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7¾	3⅛	Am Zinc Lead&S	7¾	7¾	8	7⅞
59	24	Am Zinc pr pf	55¾	54	55¾	55¾
55⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	47¾	46	46	46⅜
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2f)	53½	51¾	52¾	52¾
29¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.80)	87	85	85	87
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	19	19	19	19½
42	9	Andes Copper	107	107	107	108½
7	3	A P W Paper	35½	34	34	35
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	120	120	120	120
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	119½	119½	119½	119
67¾	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1¾)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
18½	11½	Arnold Constable (1½)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	58¾	58¾	60	59½
27½	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	15	15	15	15⅛
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	22¾	22¾	22¾	23⅛
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	72¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
59	31½	Atl Coast Line (1b)	103¼	102¾	103¼	102¾
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	48¼	47	47¼	47¼
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	26	26	26	27
35⅞	26⅝	Atl Refining (1f)	46¼	44⅜	44½	46
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	31¾	30¾	30¾	31
36¾	26¾	Auburn Auto	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
16½	5¾	Austin Nichols	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
46½	29¼	Austin Nichols A	39	39	39	
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
11⅜	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝
94⅞	29⅛	Baldwin L pf (h)	93¼	93	93¼	94
9¾	2⅝	Baldwin Asd (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
94½	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	94¼	92	92	94
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22¾	22	22	22
22½	11	Balt & Ohio pf	22¾	22	22	22
118	109½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	109½
2	⅝	BangorAroos rts wi	1	1	1	1
39⅝	21	Barber Co (¾b)	37	35¾	36⅛	36⅝
137	82¼	Barker Bros	24½	23	23½	23½
22½	16¾	Barker Bros pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
115	18	Barnsdall A (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
28¾	18	Baruk Cigar pf (7)	19½	19	19	19½
128	100	Beatrice Cream (1f)	111⅝	111½	111½	
16¼	13⅛	Beatrice Cr pf ww	103	103	103	103
89½	83	Belding Hem (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
32¾	21¾	Belg Nat Rys ppf (3.2f)	84	84	84	
22½	20	Bendix Aviation (.75b)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
72	48	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	43½	43½	43½	43½
17	1½	Best & Co (2½)	22	22	22	22
76⅝	45¾	Black & Decker rts wi	2	2	2	2
20	16½	*Beth Steel (1¼b)	74½	73¾	73¾	73¾
125½	107½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	118	118	118	118
61	22	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	128	128	128	128
22¼	18¼	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	63	63	63	63
23¾	14½	Black & Decker (¾)	32	31½	32	32
38½	18¾	Blaw Knox (.80)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
23¾	13¾	Bloomingdale (1b)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
67	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
106½	80½	John Alum Br (3)	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
32⅝	25⅝	Bon Ami A (5b)	55	55	55	55
90¼	64	Borden (1.80)	27¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
11½	6	Borg Warner (4)	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
5½	1⅛	Boston & Maine	6¼	6	6	6
18⅞	13⅞	Botany A pf (h)	97	96½	96½	97¼
64⅞	43¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
69	47½	Briggs Mfg (2f)	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
58¾	40½	Briggs & Strat	51	51	51	51
106	97¼	Bristol Myers (.40f)	63½	63	63	63½
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Man T (6)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
51½	33½	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101¼	101¼	101¼	102
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	48½	49½	50
25¾	19¼	Brown Shoe (2)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
21¾	8½	Brunswick Balke	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
21¾	9¾	Bucyrus Erie	31½	30¾	31½	31½
15⅝	9¼	Budd Mfg	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.30b)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
34½	20⅝	Bullard (1¾b)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.80f)	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21⅜	14⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	20¾	20	20	20
16⅞	7⅝	Butler (.80b)	11⅛	11	11	11
33½	30½	Butler pf (1½)	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
6¾	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅛	5	5	5
27⅜	16½	Byers	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
38⅝	14⅞	Byers pf	31¾	31½	31½	31½
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¼
45¾	30⅛	Calif Packing (1⅜)	44	43	43½	43¾
3	⅞	Callahan Z & L	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
12½	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
40½	30	Campbell Wy & C (1f)	35¼	34¾	34¾	34¾
25⅞	16⅝	Canada Dry	35	33¾	33¾	33¾
18	16⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
63¾	27	Cannon Mills (4b)	62	62	62	62
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
53	44¼	Capital Adm pf (3)	82	82	82	82
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
186	92½	Case Thresh (3)	149	150	149	150
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	127½	127½	127½	125½
116	107¼	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	89¾	88½	89¾	89¾
36⅞	19	Celanese Co	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
35¼	25¾	Celanese of (1½f)	34½	34½	34½	34½
9¼	6¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
74	47¾	Central Foundry	48	48	48	48
37	35	Central RR of Nj	8	8	8	8
74	47¾	Century Ribbon	20	20	20	20
11½	8¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
71	57½	Certain-Teed (2)	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
100	79	Certain-Teed pf (6)	63	63	63	63
77⅜	51	Champion Pap (1)	27½	27½	27½	28
1¾	1¼	Chesapeake Corp (3)	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
31	23¾	Ches & Ohio (2.50f)	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
2¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	7¾	7	7	7¾
74	47¾	Chi & Ot W pf (h)	13½	13½	13½	13½
11	8¼	Chi & Ot W pf ctf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	20	Chi Mail Order (4½f)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
31¾	21¾	Chi Mail Or pf (5)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
2¾	1¾	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4¾	2¾	Chi R&P 6% pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8¾	4¾	Chi R&P 7% (h)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
17¾	9¾	Chi Yellow Cab (3)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
20¼	17¾	Chickasha Cot O	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
14¾	7	Childs Company	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
128¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	84¾	83¾	84¼	84¼
23	16½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
13½	4¾	City Stores	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
3¾	2¾	Clark Equipment (1.80f)	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼
74¾	48	Cluett Peabody (1f)	33	33	33	33
134	84	Coca Cola 2f)	122½	122	122	122½
21½	12	Colgate-Palm-P (1f)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
68¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
116½	107½	Collins & A pf (7)	116½	116½	116½	116½
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
27½	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	47½	47	47½	47½
14	7	Columbia Gas (.40b)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
51½	41⅛	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
136½	94	Columbia P pf (2½)	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
84½	44	Columbian C vtc (4f)	131	130	130	131½
31¾	16	Comm Credit (1f)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
97	97	Comm Inv Tr (2f)	68½	68	68	68½
24½	7	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
82	24½	Commercial Solvents (.80f)	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
8½	2½	Conwith & So	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14½	7	Congoleum-W & P pf (3)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
44½	20⅞	Conde Nast Pub	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
25	14	Congoleum Nairn (1.80f)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
19¾	8	Congress Cigar (2b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
136	97	Consol Cigar	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
24½	7	Consol Cigar pf (7)	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
82	54¾	Consol Coppermines	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
32¾	21¼	Consol Edison (1.40f)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
116	107¼	Consol Edison pf (5g)	116	116	116	116
14	7	Consol Laundries	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
45⅝	45⅛	Consol Oil (.60f)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
12¾	6½	Consol Rts Cu pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
26¾	14	Consol Textile (½b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
24½	6¾	Container n (1f)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
39¾	21¾	Cont Baking A	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
41¾	21¾	Cont Baking B	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
107	64½	Cont Baking pf (8g)	107	107	107	107
24½	17¾	Cont Can (2f)	117¾	116¾	117¾	117¾
44	31½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
11¾	7¾	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
41¾	19¼	Cont Motors	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
27⅜	22¼	Cont Oil (1½f)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
46	34¾	Cont Steel (1)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
85¾	85¼	Corn Exchange (2)	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
83¼	63¾	Corn Products (3f)	70¾	69	69¾	69¾
7⅜	4	Cotz	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
56½	34	Crane Co	43¾	42¾	43¼	43¼
37⅞	28	Cream of Wheat (2f)	38½	36	36	36½
39¾	15¾	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	23	23	23	23
8½	3⅛	Crown Cork & T	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¼
81½	43¾	Crown Cork pf ww (2½)	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
49¾	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2½)	47⅞	46¾	47⅛	46¾
68¾	38	Crown Zeller vtc	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
3¾	1¾	Crucible Steel	85¾	83¾	84¼	84¾
20	9	Cuba Co	3¾	3½	3½	3½
14⅛	8½	Cuba Ry pf	25½	25	25	25
44½	35½	Cuban Am Sug	17	17	17	17
24½	16⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
9¼	4	Curtis Publishing	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
21¾	10½	Curtis Wright	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
70¼	36⅛	Curtiss-Wright A (.30b)	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¼
83	43¼	Cushman 8%	44½	44½	44½	44½
		Cutler Hammer (1f)	81½	81½	81¾	81¾
19¾	7⅞	Dr.ega St (1)	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
107	52	Deere & Co	107	105¾	105¾	106
39⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30⅝	29¾	30½	30
84¾	36¾	*Deisel W G (1f)	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	30
23½	14⅞	Del & Hudson	48½	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
153	128	Del Lack & W	146	145	146	145½
63	42	Detroit Edison (4f)	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
40½	30⅛	Devoe & Ray A (2f)	14	14	14	14
25	13	Diamond Match (1¾f)	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	30⅝
34⅝	18⅜	Dixie Vortex (1½)	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
85½	63⅝	Distillers Cp Seag	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	26
61½	41⅝	Distillers pf ww (5)	85	84	85	84
12⅜	7¾	Dome Mines (2f)	50¾	50½	50½	50½
62½	50⅝	Dominion Stores	11½	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
36⅛	13	Douglas A	74	72½	72⅝	73⅛
184⅝

Business and Industry

Steel Schedules Pushed Still Higher; Scrap Price Has Big Jump

Commerce and Finance

Italian Treasury Moves for Freer Foreign Exchange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A noteworthy step toward a return to normal conditions in the traffic of foreign currencies in this country has been taken by the Italian Treasury. Some of the banking and currency restrictions that were introduced after the imposition of sanctions have now been abolished.

Beginning Dec. 1, 1936, the Bank of Italy and nine other Italian banking and credit institutions dealing in foreign exchange have been authorized to open accounts in foreign currencies with foreigners permanently or temporarily domiciled in this country and with Italians resident abroad. During the last 12 months foreigners in Italy were obliged to keep accounts only in lire. They were unable to send foreign currency abroad, except by check on accounts held by them in foreign countries.

Two Forms of Accounts

The new Italian currency law contemplates the opening of two forms of accounts, called respectively banking accounts and free accounts. The former may deal in both Italian and foregin currencies, while the latter are for the deposit of Italian and foreign securities. No restrictions are placed on the use of these accounts. Foreigners or Italians living abroad opening such accounts may transmit a portion or the whole of their deposit abroad at will, and may conduct operations exclusively in this country.

Banking accounts, however, must be formed of funds deposited after Nov. 30. In the case of securities these must have been obtained by the cession of foreign currency or consist of foreign securities in foreign valuta and freely negotiable on foreign markets.

It is claimed that the effect of the new provisions will be to place Italy, as far as the possibility of the employment of capital, and the custody, administration and transfer of capital and securities are concerned, in a position identical with that of countries having a completely free currency system. This claim, it must be admitted, is difficult to substantiate.

Local Restrictions Continue

The Italian at home continues to be unable to purchase foreign currency and employ it as he wishes, and he is still forced to hand to the Bank of Italy his holdings of foreign exchange at the official rate. No material difference has yet been made to the basic factor governing the foreign exchange regime, which is the monopoly of the Italian authorities to buy and sell exchange at a non-competitive rate.

The importance, however, of the new currency regulations needs no emphasis, and they will certainly be welcomed by the business, commercial and banking classes both inside and outside this country. For the last 18 months or so financial operations between Italy and the majority of foreign countries had been hampered by a network of restrictions, the gradual, if necessarily slow, removal of which may, it is hoped, follow the present decision of the Italian Treasury.

It is, in any case, the first indication which the Italian Government have given of their intention to attempt to follow a policy of exchange decontrol, and for this reason, too, it may be interpreted as a sign that those responsible for the financial equilibrium of the country feel that the time has come when a more liberal monetary policy may safely be entered upon.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. has called for redemption Jan. 16 at $105.25 per share, all of its 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, series "A," which has not been deposited for exchange for new 4 per cent convertible preferred under the company's recent offer.

Private Building Again Above Public

By the Associated Press

New York

Private construction in November, for the sixth time this year, exceeded public projects, F. W. Dodge Corp. reported, after a survey of building in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains.

Of the November total of $208,204,200 for the area, about 58 per cent was devoted to private projects. In November, 1935, permits covering $188,115,000 were issued, about 60 per cent being for public works.

Use of Cotton Continues Well Ahead of 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continuance through November of the recent high rate of domestic cotton consumption, with a sharp slump in exports, was reported by the Census Bureau.

November consumption of 626,695 running bales was well ahead of the 512,312 bales for the same month last year, and pushed the four-month total this season to 2,477,210 bales compared with 1,925,124 bales last season.

Cotton held in consuming establishments and in public storage and at compress was slightly larger last month than a year ago.

Exports of 689,815 bales in November were about half the 1,134,874 bales the same month a year ago, and the August-November total of 2,302,942 bales was below last season's total on Nov. 30 of 2,574,786 bales.

The Commerce Department said November exports were valued at $46,152,000 this November compared with $57,379,000 in October and $74,165,000 in November last year. Exports for the first four months this season were valued at $153,383,000 as against $166,978,000 for the August-November period last year.

This was said to be a drop of 11 per cent in volume and 8 per cent in value.

Compared with the corresponding four months of 1935, larger takings were recorded for Japan, France, Canada and Sweden, while shipments were smaller to the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Poland, Belgium and the Netherlands.

No cotton has been exported to Spain since August when 279 bales valued at $19,000 were shipped. Last season in the four months, Spain took 85,000 bales of American cotton valued at $5,654,000.

Consumption of linters for November was reported at 63,767 bales compared with 72,546 for October this year and 59,373 for November last year.

Building Activity More Than Doubles In Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Building activity here for the first 10 months of 1936 more than doubled the business recorded during the corresponding period of last year, according to J. J. Backus, city superintendent of building, at the close of October's filings.

Construction permits reached 25,419 for a total value of $53,831,986, or 105 per cent more than the gross for the 17,618 issued for the first 10 months of 1935.

Contributing largely to the increase is the October total of $8,002,068, for 3089 permits, as against $2,942,924, for 2352 permits issued during the same month of 1935. Last month's figure of dollar volume is larger than any month's since January of 1930, Mr. Backus reported.

In the October totals, $2,676,027 for 621 permits represents single-family homes, and $210,909 for 32 permits represents double dwellings, while $470,114 for 32 permits represents apartment houses.

An October total of 1151 permits for alterations and additions piled up an aggregate valuation of $728,745.

School constructions authorized in October also are largely represented in the month's totals, 46 permits aggregating $2,770,100 having been issued for such work.

Nine permits totaling $255,800 were issued for office buildings.

Lumber Sales Top Output by 42 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported new business received by the lumber industry during the week ended Dec. 5 was 42 per cent in excess of production.

Shipments were 1 per cent above output. Production was 5 per cent less than the corresponding week in 1935.

With 573 mills reporting, production for the week amounted to 197,204,000 feet; shipments 198,764,000, and booked orders 280,009,000 feet.

On Dec. 5, the industry stood at 56 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 87 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Steel Operations At Year's Peak As Demand Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Under extreme pressure to get out tremendous tonnages booked in the last few weeks, steel mills have increased operations in every possible way, causing a rise in the average ingot output for the country to 79 per cent, a new high for the year, Iron Age said in its review of the industry.

"Although the present rate undoubtedly will continue for several weeks at least," the review said, "further expansion of production will be hindered by shortages that exist, principally in coke, pig iron and raw steel.

"Coke shortage will be a deterrent to further pig iron production, and there is fear that some active blast furnaces may be forced to go out soon for relining.

"The rising trend of operations and unfilled orders has been accompanied by the sharpest advance in steel scrap prices that has been recorded within a single week in years. At Pittsburgh the rise is $1.25 a ton to $19, based on a substantial sale to a mill, and there have been advances of 75 cents at Chicago and 50 cents at Philadelphia, bringing the Iron Age composite price to $17.33, the highest since Jan. 29, 1929, when it was $17.58.

"After the flood of orders in late November and early December, the industry is experiencing what, by comparison, might be termed a lull, although the volume of incoming orders would still be considered good by all normal comparisons.

"Buying has subsided principally in those products no longer obtainable at fourth quarter prices, such as sheets, strip and wire products, while in plates and shapes the protection of the low price to Dec. 31 on pending construction projects, including railroad equipment, is bringing rising sales totals on those products. Meanwhile, some consumers including automobile manufacturers, who did not secure enough sheets at the old prices have bought for February shipment at the new prices."

National Investors Group to Mutualize To Reduce Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fred Y. Presley, president of the National Investors Corporation and its affiliated investment companies, the Second, Third, and Fourth National Investors Corporations, announces a plan for the mutualization and consolidation of the four concerns. The new company will have assets of about $45,000,000.

This is the first move by any major investment trust group of the closed corporation type to mutualize its capital structure in order to qualify for tax exemptions granted by the Revenue Act of 1936 to companies of the mutual type.

Letters sent to stockholders of the individual companies by Mr. Presley stated that, aside from the saving of the federal income tax of approximately 15 per cent on all taxable net income of the corporation, the proposed mutualization and consolidation would give the companies' securities higher realizable value by permitting shareholders to redeem their shares at approximately their asset value. The plan, it was stated, also would provide stockholders with a ready market for their shares.

Special meetings of stockholders of Second, Third, and Fourth National Investors have been called for Jan. 12, 1937, to vote upon the sale of their assets to the new company and to ratify the dissolution of the existing companies.

Holiday Trade Gain Of 10 P. C. Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—A gain of 10 per cent in Christmas trade over the first 10 shipping days of last year's holiday buying season is reported by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The organization conducted a nation-wide survey by telegraph of member department, dry goods, and specialty stores.

Association officers predicted the increase would have reached 15 per cent except for rainy weather over much of the country.

Stores i nthe Mid West reported an increase of 17 per cent over 1935. The Far West showed an increase of 11 per cent, and the rise in the South was 9 per cent.

Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director of the association, predicted the retail selling in all lines during December would total more than $5,000,000,000.

Philadelphia Gas Rate Is Criticized by Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14—Announcement by the Philadelphia Gas Commission that the present rate of 90 cents per 1000 cubic feet will continue in 1937, provoked immediate criticism from Mayor S. Davis Wilson, who predicted the advent of 50-cent gas in the course of his election speeches in 1935. Unless the rate is cut to 50 cents the Mayor now threatens to have the Gas Commission abolished.

Philadelphia already has one of the lowest gas rates of any city on the Atlantic seaboard, Conrad N. Lauer, president of the Philadelphia Gas Works, declared in a letter to consumers. Rental paid to the city for use of the city-owned plant, he pointed out, represents more than a quarter of the total cost of gas to the consumer.

Eight reductions in gas rates have been made since Jan. 1, 1928, six of them affecting domestic users, and Mr. Lauer estimated the total saving to consumers to be $1,900,000.

Railroad's Books Falsified, Is Charge in Van Sweringen Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Makeshift devices used to prop up the vast, tottering Van Sweringen rail and industrial empire were declared to reveal outright "falsification" by members of the Wheeler Senate Committee today, who are held certain to seek far-reaching reform legislation in the months to come.

Weakest point in the Van Sweringen empire was the great Missouri-Pacific Railroad, now in bankruptcy. The intricate maze of holding companies, "top" holding companies, and "super-top" holding companies, through which the various parts of the empire were manipulated, were flung out like a spider's web, evidence revealed, from the central headquarters at Cleveland. Latest acquisitions to fall into the "web" were certain railroad terminal companies in St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. Theoretically, the acquisition of such facilities was a matter for Interstate Commerce Commission inspection and approval.

Terminal Shares as Agent

Actually, however, they were acquired by a tortuous route that moved them in practice, if not in law, out of ICC control. "Terminal Shares, Inc.," a holding company created for the purpose, was the agency of acquisition. This holding company was actuated by the "Geneva Corporation," still another holding company, twice removed; and this, in turn, was owned by the "Alleghany Corporation," the top holding company of all at the time, of the Van Sweringen brothers.

Moving skillfully in this spider web of interconnected companies, Van Sweringen lawyers desired to shift the burden of financial payments for the two terminal acquisitions to one of the larger railroads of the vast system, and the Missouri Pacific was picked out. Terminal Shares, Inc., therefore, entered into contracts with Missouri Pacific—another finger on the same Van Sweringen hand—to make installment payments of $400,000 every three months. It was one finger agreeing to pay the next finger.

Laid to Lax State Laws

But here came the point, as explained by Joseph B. Eastman, member of the ICC, yesterday, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana today, where the juggling of inter-company books produced the most deceptive, and possibly actually illegal results. At least they produced a violent flare-up in the Senate committee room as the story was retold of 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Missouri Pacific had paid out $3,200,000 of its installment payments to Terminal Shares, Inc., before going bankrupt, Mr. Eastman explained. But these payments, extraordinarily enough, instead of being recorded on the books of the hard-pressed carrier as "deferred liabilities" were actually put down as "special deposits."

"The result of the incorrect accounting," said Mr. Eastman, "was that the Missouri Pacific presented a false record of its current assets, of its liabilities and of its income account. It was enabled to make this false showing at a time when it was in great financial peril."

Mr. Eastman blamed the whole situation on lax state incorporation laws, a subject certain to receive the attention of the incoming Congress.

Increased Exports Of Rubber Allowed In 1937 Quarter

LONDON (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee has fixed permissible exports of the commodity from producing areas for the first quarter of 1937 at 75 per cent of basic quotas and for the second quarter at 80 per cent.

The new figures are increases of 5 per cent over those fixed on Oct. 27.

Heavy demand and depleted visible stocks have recently forced the price of rubber to around 19 cents a pound, equalling a five-year high mark. The Rubber Manufacturers Association estimated consumption for the first 11 months of the year had increased 16.6 per cent over that for the corresponding period last year.

The international rubber restriction scheme applies to Malaya, Ceylon, India, North Borneo, Burma, Sarawak, Siam and French Indo-China. The regulation committee fixed from time to time tonnages which the signatory governments will be permitted to export, but it does not limit production.

Prices for crude rubber for future delivery rose here Monday .08 to .27 cent a pound, reaching the highest levels since October, 1929.

Increase in U. S. Exports to All Sections of World

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increases in exports to all sections of the world during the first 10 months of this year were reported today by the Commerce Department.

European purchases increased from $774,005,000 in the 1935 period to $842,184,000 this year.

Among individual countries, exports to Canada rose from $273,962,000 last year to $315,476,000 for the first 10 months of 1936.

Shipments to France climbed from $82,402,000 to $102,316,000, those to Germany from $65,092,000 to $82,039,000 and to Japan from $149,326,000 to $163,771,000.

Sales to Italy declined from $55,347,000 to $47,492,000.

Imports during the first 10 months of this year increased from all geographical divisions except South America, where a slight drop from $235,163,000 to $234,949,000 was listed.

Brazil's Cotton Crop To Show Sharp Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There has been a sharp drop in the estimated cotton production this season for northern Brazil, according to a second official estimate forwarded to the Department of Agriculture from Rio de Janeiro.

The 1936 crop is placed at 604,000 bales. This represents a reduction of 26 per cent from the 819,000 bales harvested there in 1935. In 1934, the crop in that section was 782,000 bales and in 1933 it was 483,000 bales. The first estimate of the 1936 crop, made in July was 812,000 bales.

Buying of Foreign Equities By Americans Almost Nil

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that Americans practically have ceased buying new issues of foreign securities and are selling back to foreigners those they bought in the '20s.

In 1927 and 1928, the board said in its monthly bulletin, new foreign issues were floated in this country at the rate of over $4,000,000,000 annually. By 1932, the American reservoir of capital had checked its flow into foreign security issues. For the first nine months of this year, $156,000,000 of foreign stocks and bonds were disposed of.

The board reported that foreign investments here now aggregate between $6,000,000,000 and $6,500,000,000, "of which readily marketable stocks and bonds comprise perhaps two-thirds." The greater part of these holdings, it was said, were acquired before the depression.

California Petroleum Shipments to Japan Seen Rising Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California petroleum producers are preparing for banner exports to Japan next spring.

Word has been received here that a satisfactory agreement has been reached in Japan to meet that Government's demand for a six-month supply of oil products to be on hand every day.

The demand was decreed two years ago, intended to become effective on July 1, 1934. Protests of foreign importers situated in Japan were voiced at the prospects of enlarging investment in storage facilities.

Negotiations believed to have progressed through the chairs of diplomatic, financial, and trade interests of several nations have given a stay of execution to the decree.

Now, the Oil Producers Agency of California learns that an exchange of concessions has enabled the Government's national defense program to be carried out.

Practically speaking, the edict means that before a license can be obtained to engage in oil importing, refining, or distribution in Japan, storage facilities adequate to meet the quota must be exhibited. It is believed that the same test as published two years ago will be used: the amount on April 1 and Oct. 1 must equal half the amount imported the previous 12 months. Already a two-month supply is reported, so that the enlargement triples the quantity heretofore on hand.

In 1934, "World Petroleum" reported that Japan had multiplied her petroleum requirements five times in the preceding 10 years. A July, 1936, bulletin of the United States Bureau of Mines shows a 23.9 per cent increase in 1935 over 1934 of "the total supply of petroleum products to Japan," amounting to an over-all aggregate of 97,097,000 cases, each case containing 9.5 United States gallons.

In 1935 Japanese oil consumption for civilian purposes was put at 1,800,000 tons annually. Although no official figures were available for military purposes, it was believed to be around an additional 400,000 tons. Only 242,000 tons were estimated to have been produced in Japan, while Formosa yielded 35,000, Manchoukuo 25,000, and Russian-owned Sakahlin 200,000 tons.

About 60 per cent, it is estimated, is imported from the United States, with the rest from the Dutch East Indies, according to files of the local oil agency.

Collections Improve As Wages Increase

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Increases in the number of persons employed and in wages were given as major factors for improved collections and credit sales during November for cities reporting to the research division of the National Retail Credit Association.

Of 42 cities reporting, 38 showed collection gains and 40 reported credit sales increases. The average collections increase for all cities was 5.6 per cent, the report stated, and 11.1 per cent for sales.

The heaviest monthly gain in collections was 22.3 per cent, made in Paducah, Ky. Of four cities recording declines, a 2.8 per cent drop in Detroit was the largest.

Pittsburgh, Penna., with a 25 cent gain in sales, led all cities.

Collections and credit sales were good in the New York and Pennsylvania area, the report continued.

San Joaquin Grape Crop Yields Over $5,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO—Grape growers in San Joaquin County received more than $5,000,000 for their 1936 crop, according to Austin E. Mahoney, county agricultural commissioner.

A relatively short crop and a good demand for table grapes were responsible for an increase in prices. The crop, representing one sixth of the county's total agricultural income, was harvested from 53,598 acres of land, one sixteenth of the county's total.

Raw Wool Trade Position Is Best In Several Years

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool is in one of the firmest positions it has held in recent years. Following the boom that involved the sale of millions of pounds, virtually cleaning up available stocks, demand paused a bit and the trade surveyed the situation.

It found consumption being pushed with unabated vigor, some mills working nights as well as days. Dealers, pressed for stocks and foreseeing indications of a greater squeeze next season, particularly if the winter proved severe on the great sheep-growing lands of the West, had contracted for wool on the sheep's backs to the extent of something like 60,000,000 pounds, to be clipped next May or June. It found foreign wool markets firm, with unusual demand from all nations. Boston wool men tightened up their belts and held to their asking prices. Wool was wanted! Business was resumed, though on a scattered and more limited scale.

Prices Holding

Sales are being made in Boston in modest volume to be sure, but at prices fully as high as last week and in some cases at actual advances. This was particularly true in the medium wools where the squeeze is most pronounced.

Buyers, facing not only stiff advances in the cost of raw material but greatly enhanced operating costs due to wage increases of an average of 10 per cent, found the 25@30c. a yard advance in goods prices hardly adequate to offset the larger costs. Shrewd manufacturers—not obliged to take on further quantities—tested out the market for weak spots. But it was not found wanting in strength.

The bullish situation focuses wide attention on the foreign markets where America and particularly Boston, have been active buyers, evidenced by heavy receipts of wool at Boston from overseas. Much wool is being sold "to arrive," including some of the wool held by the seamen's strike on the Pacific coast, as well as Australian, New Zealand and other wools.

Australian Trade Busy

Meantime the markets in Australia and New Zealand are strong, according to cables to Boston wool men, and heavy sales are being booked for shipment to Boston. About 18,000,000 pounds are already on the way here from the Antipodes. And as much is sold "to arrive," the wool remains on the steamship piers until customs officials are able to weigh, appraise and release it for shipment direct to mills, avoiding expense and time of trucking it to warehouses.

Mohair is well cleaned up and the small quantities offered are held for stiff prices. Little mohair remains in hands of growers and quotations are close to 60@63c on the ranches of Texas for original bag spring mohair.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

mocracies the profits system now coexists with regulation.

Changes in Great Britain

In Britain, for instance, it has been estimated by Lord Allen that practically two thirds of the large-scale economic organization in Great Britain has already passed out of the sphere of unregulated private profit-making. A multitude of different types of controls are involved. Such things as the telegraph service are frankly governmental departments. In agriculture, there is regulation more or less of the type of AAA. But a new kind of control is in evidence which is not exactly government and certainly not private control. The best description probably would be public trust, or public utility. An example is the British Broadcasting Corporation.

There is here no case at all of any private stockholder having any share in the profits or in the control. The concern was set up by the Government, but as soon as the directorate was appointed, the B. B. C. felt itself almost as independent of government pressure as a private firm.

These public trusts or utilities are situated in the twilight zone between individualism and Socialism. In a debate two or three years ago in the House of Lords they were described in these words:

What we have discovered by process of time is this, that there are various methods by which you can introduce the principles of Socialism whereby the interests of the state and the interest of the body politic shall be put above the interest of any of the private individuals who compose that body

Through a public utility corporation you can get all the advantage of collective organization and promote efficiency without the disadvantage which comes from political manipulation which may easily arise if you proceed to nationalize all industries and run them from Whitehall.

In the United States the Roosevelt Administration hopes to modify the profits system more or less along these lines. How great the modification will be will depend upon public opinion. If business seeks to carry out the tenets laid down by Lewis H. Brown and his colleagues in the Congress of American Industry, it will win back public esteem. For the American people would rather live under a regime of economic freedom. But they would rather have a directed economy, it seems to me, than the kind of free economy which nearly strangled them in 1929-1932.

American Surety Director

NEW YORK (AP)—Artemus L. Gates, president of the New York Trust Co., has been elected a director of American Surety Co., it was announced.

Power Production At Record High

Electric power production for the week ended Dec. 12, as reported by Edison Electric Institute, reached a new high since the records have been kept. The output was 2,278,903,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 1.6 per cent over 2,243,916,000 kilowatt hours produced last week, and 14.9 per cent higher than the 1,983,431,000 kilowatt hours recorded in the same week last year.

All major U. S. geographic regions showed gains over 1935. Per cent changes follow: New England, 12.4; Middle Atlantic, 13.7; Central Industrial, 17.3; West Central 11.7; Southern States 17.1; Rocky Mountain, 13.8; Pacific Coast, 7.3.

Living Costs Rise 0.1 P. C. in November Over Previous Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cost of living increased slightly from October to November, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The increase was 0.1 per cent.

Although food prices declined, says the report, the cost of the other groups of expenditures rose during the month interval. Living costs in November averaged 2.9 per cent higher than in November, 1935, and 19.7 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but they were 15.0 per cent below the level of November, 1929.

Food prices declined 0.4 per cent from October to November. They were, however, 1.9 per cent higher than in November, 1935, and 38.0 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, although still 22.7 per cent below the November, 1929 level.

Rents continued their steady upward climb, increasing 0.7 per cent from October to November. Since November, 1935, rents have risen 11.5 per cent and since January, 1934, the low point during the depression, they have advanced 29.8 per cent. In November of this year, rents were 11.5 per cent below the level of November, 1929.

Clothing prices increased 0.3 per cent from October to November. This increase was due entirely to a rise in men's clothing prices, since women's clothing prices declined slightly. Clothing prices have risen 21.9 per cent over the low point of 1933.

Fuel and light costs increased 0.3 per cent from October to November, in consequence of seasonal increases in coal prices. Fuel and light costs in November, however, were 0.2 per cent below those of November, 1935, and 8.3 per cent below those of November, 1929.

The cost of sundries rose 0.2 per cent from October to November, chiefly because of increases in the prices of housefurnishings.

U. S. Issues Yield 0.038 and 0.117 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Secretary Morgenthau announces that a total of $254,676,000 has been subscribed for two series of Treasury bills aggregating about $100,000,000. Of the amount offered, $100,230,000 was accepted.

For the 91-day bills, maturing on March 17, 1937, which amounted to about $50,000,000, the total applied for was $163,961,000, of which $50,225,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from par to 99.990, the latter being equivalent to a rate of about 0.040 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.990 and the average rate is about 0.038 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

For the 273-day bills, maturing Sept. 15, 1937, for approximately $50,000,000, the total applied for was $90,715,000, of which $50,005,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.962, equivalent to a rate of about 0.050 per cent per annum, to 99.885, equivalent to about 0.154 per cent per annum. The average price of bills of this series to be issued is 99.911 and the average rate is about 0.117 per cent per annum.

Output of Chrysler In 1936 a Record

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation yesterday produced its millionth unit this year, a record for the automobile company.

As officials watched the unit, a Plymouth car, roll off the assembly line, Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the board, commented: "Twenty years ago it took the production of 300 automobile companies to make 1,000,000 cars and trucks in one year."

The company's largest previous annual production was 843,599 units in 1935.

Expanded Activity In Heavy Industry Coming, Says Muir

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Sharply increased operations in the field of heavy industry, accompanied by a rise in building construction, were predicted today by Malcolm Muir, president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, who foresaw that the economic revival now under way throughout America would extend soon to activities in which recovery has lagged.

Impending better relations between management, labor and government form an important basis upon which the new prosperity is to be built, according to Mr. Muir, whose organization is one of the largest producers of business and technical publications.

Era of Good Feeling

Stabilization of business through a policy of low prices to permit increasing participation by the public in the benefits of efficient industrial operations was one of the favorable prospects cited by Mr. Muir. The "era of good feeling" inaugurated by the National Association of Manufacturers at their annual convention here last week also had an important and favorable aspect, he said.

Recalling that consumer goods industries have prospered during recent years while only moderate improvement has occurred in most lines engaged in producing heavy productions goods, Mr. Muir emphasized that the stabilization of business to come in the new era would tend to remove the economic uncertainty which has discouraged long-term building and investment. Capital goods and construction then would boom, he added.

Wage Level Stabilization

Elimination of unfair trade practices and the stabilization of wage levels were mentioned by Mr. Muir among the important objectives to be reached through voluntary cooperation by industry and government.

"A new school of thought has come to dominate business and industrial leadership," he declared. "This school holds that industrial operations do not exist merely for the production of goods and services at a profit without attending social obligations, but are part of the social fabric with distinct responsibilities."

While approving efforts to raise compensation to labor, Mr. Muir warned against arbitrary legislative action, such as the 30-hour week, holding that those efforts would increase costs of production and make impossible low retail prices to consumers. He predicted that industry would improve working conditions of labor rapidly, adding vacations with pay, social services and the benefits of collective bargaining to higher wages.

Retail Advertising 6.6 P. C. Above 1935

CHICAGO (AP)—Advertising Age reported that retail merchants in 67 major cities had placed 6.6 per cent more advertising in the newspapers during 1936, through Dec. 5, than in the corresponding period last year.

The total for the year to that date was 837,445,827 lines, compared with 785,499,702 lines in the same period of 1935. For the week ended Dec. 5, the total of 19,287,656 lines was 7.9 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Interest Begins DEC. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB

We have an opening for an
EXPERIENCED CUSTOMERS MAN
Apply by letter only stating full details.
Lober Brothers & Co.
Established 1909
Members
New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade New York Curb Exchange
27 Wall Street New York

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

MONEY
FOR MORTGAGES
5½ PER CENT
15-YEAR-PLAN
COOPERATIVE
SHARE PLAN
For Further Information Call
MERCHANTS
Cooperative Bank
24 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON
CAP. 9090

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Bruins Win But Amerks Play Better

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	7	3	4	32	30	17
Rangers	7	3	4	34	34	17
Boston	6	2	4	30	33	14
Chicago	1	5	7	13	23	7
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	7	3	5	32	32	16
Americans	5	3	5	30	29	13
Montreal	4	5	5	29	28	13
Toronto	4	1	7	30	35	9

Results Dec. 15

Boston 5, Americans 3 (Overtime).
Canadiens 4, Detroit 3.
Montreal 2, Rangers 2 (Overtime).

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once again the Boston Bruins were thoroughly out-played for a greater portion of a game—but won. Last night, before some 11,000 rabid fans, the locals took an overtime game from New York Americans 5 to 3.

Just what sort of hockey these Bruins play is a clouded mystery. Certainly they have developed no visible plays or system of attack such as others employ. They do have a systematic form of backchecking in which the opposing wings are skated into the defensemen, but offensively the only plays are the results of "shinny."

Dizzy Circles

And yet they manage to win more than their average of games, due, evidently, to a supply of individual hockey stars. Last night was merely another instance in which the visiting team played hockey that had the locals whirling in dizzy circles. Amerks put on a smart exhibition of passing to run up a two-goal lead. Bruins came back with three goals in the second session, all being scored when the Americans were short-handed.

Another goal for the Amerks in the third period sent the game into overtime and here the Bruins tallied twice, both coming as a result of sheer good fortune rather than good hockey. Both teams employed the power play to create scrimmage around the opposite nets. The power play is a Ross invention, but Americans put it on better than did the Bruins.

Shore Penalized

Both managers, Art Ross and Red Dutton, staged a comedy on the second-period penalty to Shore. Shore dumped Wiseman after the whistle had stopped play, and Clarence Campbell of Edmonton, new referee with a Rhodes Scholar background, put the Bruin defenseman off. Ross climbed over the boards and Dutton followed suit, arguing in mid-ice with the officials. Naturally the crowd became incited against the officials and a needless demonstration of programs, paper and debris littered the surface.

* * *

Not once on home ice have the Bruins looked as fast as an opposing team, but they have the ruggedness and lasting qualities to subdue the speedy and usually overpower.

* * *

They leave tonight for Montreal to play Maroons tomorrow night and then swing over to Detroit for a game Sunday, returning here Tuesday to face the Toronto Maple Leafs.

* * *

Milton Schmidt, rookie forward, was at the game, but did not dress, leaving for Providence today for further seasoning.

* * *

Art Ross employed all sorts of combinations with Hooley Smith playing right wing on the Cowley line and left defense with Joe Jerwa. Eddie Shore showed no traces of having been out of action a month.

* * *

In both games, here and New York, Eddie Wiseman has been a thorn in the side of the Bruins. He scored twice and assisted once in New York and last night he figured in two goals of Americans, assisting in the first and third.

* * *

Americans are weak defensively. Their new style of open play has placed a heavy burden on little Roy Worters, goalie, and the veteran is leaving the nets more than ever before.

* * *

Detroit lost to Canadiens at Montreal, 4-3, and Rangers went on to share first place with the Wings by an overtime tie with Montreal in New York, 2-2. Bruins closed in to within three points of the leaders.

Heads Japanese A. A. F.

TOKYO, Japan, Dec. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Matahiko Oshima today was elected president of the Japanese Amateur Athletic Federation preparatory to the holding of the XIIth Olympiad here in 1940. The post was vacant for more than three years since the passing of Seichi Kishi. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa is slated for appointment to the chairmanship of the Olympic organizing committee.

A's Release Lisenbee

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Philadelphia American League baseball Club announced yesterday the unconditional release of Horace Lisenbee, a right-handed pitcher, and Charles Moss, a catcher.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT LAST 5 TIMES Tonight 8:30 Evs. 55c-2.20 Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10 Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65
Farewell Tour, Last Chance to See Glorious Musical Masterpiece
BLOSSOM TIME
Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theatre 6th Ave. & 50th St. Evgs. 8:30—$1.65 to $3.85 Mats. Wed.—$1.65 to $2.20 Sat.—$1.65 to $2.75

Pitt's Problem --- —By Pap'

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Grove, Henry, Wes Ferrell Rank High in A. L. Pitching

Tom Yawkey knew his baseball when he hung the "not for sale" sign on Bob (Lefty) Grove. The confidence placed in the veteran lefthander by the Red Sox president-owner was substantiated today with the release of the official 1936 American League pitching averages.

For the second successive year, and for the seventh time in his long and colorful mound career, the lanky Lonaconing mountaineer turned in the junior circuit's lowest earned run average. This time it was 2.81. He appeared in 35 games, winning 17 and losing 12, and gave 237 hits to 963 batters in 253 innings. He was in 1936, as in the previous season, the only one of 66 pitchers working in 45 or more innings to allow less than three runs a game. It was the seventh time in 12 seasons he has been under the three-run mark.

Two other Red Sox moundsmen, young Jim Henry and Wes Ferrell, gained prominent positions in the averages. Henry, who spent the latter part of the past season on option with Minneapolis, was actually the leading American League boxman on the games-won-and-lost basis. Jim gained five victories and only one defeat for a winning percentage of .833. Irving "Bump" Hadley of the Yankees ran second to Henry with 14 games won and four lost, which averages .778.

For the second successive year, Ferrell pitched the most innings, 301. This, naturally, led to his facing the most batters, 1203, and giving up the most hits, 330. Big Wes won 20 games and lost 15.

Runner-up to Grove on the earned-run list was Cleveland's sensational freshman right-hander, Bob Feller. Although he appeared in only 14 games, Feller worked 62 innings, enough to class him among the regular pitchers of the circuit. Bob pitched to 227 batters and struck out 76, or approximately one out of three. The official averages follow:

1936 A. L. Pitching Averages

Club Pitching Records

Club	IP	AB	H	R	ER	SH	BB	SO	HB	WP	BK	CG	ERA per CG
New York	1401	5448	1474	731	649	75	663	624	13	34	6	77	4.17
Boston	1373	5422	1501	764	669	82	582	584	18	30	3	78	4.39
Washington	1346	5316	1484	799	685	70	581	462	22	40	4	78	4.58
Cleveland	1389	5542	1604	862	746	91	607	619	27	45	7	74	4.83
Detroit	1349	5429	1548	876	755	87	542	536	20	33	7	76	4.99
Chicago	1365	5465	1603	873	768	77	578	414	23	32	0	80	5.06
Philadelphia	1352	5491	1645	1045	913	90	636	466	24	67	7	68	6.08
St. Louis	1348	5653	1776	1064	935	73	609	390	47	44	5	54	6.78
Totals	10934	43797	12655	7908	6120	641	4855	4033	194	325	38	585	5.04

Pitchers in 45 or more innings rated according to earned run average per nine-inning game.

E.R. Rat.	Name and Club	Throws	G	W	L	Pct.	IP	AB	H	R	ER	HR	BB	SO	HB	WP	BK	E.R. Ave.
1.	Grove, Robert M., Boston	L	35	17	12	.586	288	1073	288	140	90	17	61	130	5	6	1	2.81
2.	Feller, Robert W., Cleve	R	34	5	3	.625	62	227	53	29	19	2	37	76	1	4	0	2.76
3.	Murphy, John J., N. Y.	R	27	9	3	.750	3	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00
4.	Allen, John T., Cleve	R	36	20	10	.667	9	241	915	330	160	22	71	102	7	13	1	3.44
5.	Appleton, Peter W., Wash.	R	38	14	9	.609	17	202	732	248	107	17	57	118	4	5	1	3.47
6.	Bridges, Thomas D., Det.	R	39	23	11	.676	8	293	1139	341	160	37	116	118	4	9	1	3.67
7.	Pearson, Monte M., N. Y.	R	33	19	7	.731	6	223	831	191	89	17	135	118	4	9	2	3.59
8.	Malone, Perce L., N. Y.	R	35	12	4	.750	3	128	527	144	68	11	46	58	2	4	0	3.80
9.	Ruffing, Charles H., N. Y.	R	33	20	12	.625	15	273	1043	256	127	14	93	103	3	6	0	3.83
10.	Kelley, Harry L., Phil.	R	38	15	15	.500	23	315	1211	316	151	19	89	102	3	8	0	3.86
11.	Brown, Lloyd A., Cleve	L	34	8	10	.444	27	140	593	164	77	10	41	58	2	3	0	4.18
12.	Ferrell, Wesley C., Bos.	R	39	20	15	.571	21	301	1203	330	165	21	119	108	2	6	0	4.24
13.	Brosca, John J., N. Y.	R	37	12	7	.632	14	208	827	233	107	15	71	84	2	5	0	4.24
14.	Newsom, Louis N., Wash.	R	42	17	15	.531	30	300	1222	344	174	23	116	146	3	7	0	4.31
15.	Hadley, Irving D., N. Y.	R	21	14	4	.778	2	158	627	174	80	11	47	76	1	3	0	4.56
16.	Weaver, Monte M., Wash.	R	28	6	4	.600	10	107	444	124	61	11	38	70	3	10	0	4.64
17.	Gomez, Vernon, N. Y.	L	31	13	7	.650	12	199	787	196	105	11	101	119	7	8	0	4.74
18.	Walberg, George, Boston	L	24	5	4	.556	23	120	521	144	68	9	44	74	1	7	0	4.83
19.	Wilson, John Francis, Bos.	R	43	6	8	.429	40	138	615	183	97	9	64	74	1	7	0	4.83
20.	Cascarella, Joseph T., 10 Bos., 22 Wash.	R	32	9	10	.474	33	180	818	176	92	20	71	61	5	4	0	4.84
21.	Rowe, Lynwood T., Det.	R	41	19	10	.655	11	245	967	266	134	22	94	115	2	8	0	4.92
22.	DeShong, James B., Wash.	R	34	18	10	.643	12	224	984	259	137	8	98	59	3	8	0	4.92
23.	Henry, James F., Bos.	R	21	5	1	.833	7	79	333	87	47	5	40	24	2	1	0	4.92
24.	Kennedy, L. Vernon, Chi.	R	34	21	9	.700	24	274	1091	304	167	11	147	90	3	8	0	4.94
25.	Whitehead, John H., Chi.	R	34	13	13	.500	20	231	1001	284	127	11	98	70	3	10	0	4.94
26.	Gumpert, Randall, Phil.	R	22	1	2	.333	34	62	251	74	43	3	32	9	0	1	0	4.79
27.	Marcum, John A., Bos.	R	31	8	13	.381	27	174	690	194	109	8	82	57	0	3	0	4.81
28.	Andrews, Ivy Paul, St. L.	R	36	7	12	.368	31	195	772	221	108	10	59	33	0	3	0	4.85
29.	Kimsey, Chad E., Det.	R	22	2	1	.667	3	31	134	39	20	4	20	11	0	2	0	4.84
30.	Galehouse, Dennis W., Cle.	R	36	8	7	.533	25	148	579	161	86	9	78	71	3	4	0	4.86
31.	Ostermueller, Fred, Bos.	L	43	10	16	.385	45	181	786	210	115	16	94	80	3	4	0	4.87
32.	Cain, Merritt F., 4 St. L., 20 Chi.	R	24	15	11	.577	29	212	868	240	125	115	6	84	50	5	1	4.88
33.	Whitehill, Earl O., Wash.	L	32	14	11	.560	34	212	866	252	134	115	8	89	83	4	0	4.88
34.	Hildebrand, Oral C., Clev.	R	36	10	11	.476	23	179	807	217	98	15	69	43	2	3	0	4.89
35.	Lee, Thornton J., Cleve.	L	43	3	5	.375	40	127	510	136	68	69	5	67	40	2	2	4.89
36.	Auker, Elden L., Det.	R	35	13	15	.448	35	215	870	263	140	117	14	83	66	3	1	4.90
37.	Chelini, Italo V., Chi.	L	18	4	3	.571	31	84	344	100	51	46	4	30	16	0	0	4.93
38.	Brown, Clinton H., Chi.	R	38	8	2	.750	2	83	338	100	50	46	6	34	19	2	3	4.98
39.	Bisehoider, Geo. F., Clev.	R	36	8	8	.500	9	134	556	163	83	76	5	47	24	3	2	5.00
40.	Lyons, Theodore A., Chi.	R	36	10	13	.435	29	182	745	227	115	104	11	45	48	3	3	5.14
41.	Harder, Melvin L., Cleve.	R	36	15	15	.500	30	225	939	294	165	129	15	71	84	6	4	5.16
42.	Stratton, Monty, Chi.	R	16	9	7	.417	42	95	382	117	68	55	4	46	37	1	3	5.21
43.	Thomas, Alph. T., St. L.	R	29	11	9	.550	27	180	738	219	132	108	10	73	40	4	2	5.30
44.	Sorrell, Victor G., Det.	R	30	6	7	.462	14	131	531	159	86	77	4	52	30	1	4	5.29
45.	Wade, Jacob F., Det.	L	13	4	5	.444	27	78	314	93	60	46	4	32	20	1	4	5.31
46.	Fink, Herman A., Phil.	R	34	8	16	.333	54	189	785	222	126	113	16	78	53	0	3	5.38
47.	Lawson, Roxie, Det.	R	41	8	6	.571	21	128	494	139	87	78	9	71	34	4	3	5.48
48.	Hogsett, Elon C., 2 Det., 29 St. L.	L	42	13	16	.448	35	219	916	286	160	136	9	91	68	15	7	5.59
49.	Dietrich, William J., 21 Phil., 5 Wash., 14 Chi.	R	40	8	11	.421	41	183	662	197	116	104	10	82	77	1	8	5.74
50.	Rhodes, J. Gordon, Phil.	R	35	9	20	.310	57	216	876	266	162	138	17	102	61	2	2	5.75
51.	Ross, Lee Ramon, Phil.	R	30	9	14	.391	46	201	833	253	146	130	11	83	47	0	10	5.82
52.	Brown, Walter G., N. Y.	R	20	1	4	.200	61	64	284	93	47	42	9	39	19	0	2	5.91
53.	Caldwell, Earl W., St. L.	R	41	7	16	.304	58	189	791	262	146	126	11	83	59	15	3	6.00
54.	Russell, Jack 16 Wash., 23 Boston	R	41	3	8	.275	48	90	373	123	73	60	11	41	18	0	3	6.00
55.	Phelps, Raymond C., Chi.	R	19	4	6	.400	43	80	276	91	54	46	7	42	17	2	2	6.00
56.	Lisenbee, Horace M., Phil.	R	19	1	7	.125	64	86	357	115	69	59	6	24	17	0	1	6.17
57.	Phillips, Clarence L., Det.	R	22	2	4	.333	54	87	373	124	87	63	4	25	15	0	1	6.52
58.	Van Atta, Russell, St. L.	L	32	4	7	.364	52	123	515	166	101	90	8	68	39	2	2	6.59
59.	Sullivan, Joseph, Det.	L	26	2	5	.286	59	90	336	111	70	60	5	40	32	2	3	6.76
60.	Linke, Edward, Wash.	R	13	1	5	.167	62	82	321	73	66	41	5	14	11	0	1	7.10
61.	Knott, John H., Jr., St. L.	R	47	9	17	.346	53	193	823	272	174	156	9	93	69	4	11	7.27
62.	Tietje, Leslie W., 2 Chi., 14 St. L.	R	16	3	8	.375	48	53	223	71	51	44	8	35	19	2	4	7.47
63.	Evans, Russell E., Chi.	R	17	0	3	.000	65	47	207	70	46	40	9	23	19	0	1	7.66
64.	Mahaffey, LeRoy, St. L.	R	21	2	6	.250	60	60	240	82	62	54	3	40	13	1	3	8.10
65.	Lebhardt, Glenn F., St. L.	R	10	0	2	.000	60	34	141	58	44	34	2	20	9	0	2	8.53
66.	Hudlin, O. Willis, Chi.	R	27	1	5	.167	62	64	282	113	74	66	10	31	30	3	3	9.00

Ties—Pearson, Malone, Galehouse, Lee, C. Brown, Knott, 3 each; Gomez, Hildebrand, Chelini, Bisehoider, Harder, Stratton, Thomas, Fink, Dietrich, Caldwell, Russell, Van Atta, 1 each.

Balks—Feller, 3; Lee, Fink, Knott, 2 each; Bridges, Newsom, Wilson, Rowe, DeShong, Henry, Gumpert, Marcum, Andrews, Galehouse, Thomas, Caldwell, 1 each.

Around the Hub

Another possible rift between the A. A. U. and the colleges nearly resulted recently. It seems that Herb Gill has a pretty good Dartmouth college hockey team underway at Hanover and sought some early competition to school his players.

Unable to book games with other colleges early enough, he took on some amateur sextets, including one from Quebec. Now the New England A. A. A. U. might not mean so very much to most people, but it certainly does to two in particular, J. Frank Pacey, secretary-treasurer, and one Charles P. Gorman, chairman of the hockey committee.

Booking games against these amateur sextets is not harmful, in fact it is beneficial to the Dartmouth hockey players, but booking them without permission or sanction of the esteemed N. E. A. A. U. is most disrespectful and horrifying to that body's dignity.

For a time it looked as though Herbie Gill had so seriously affronted the A. A. U. that the "Big Green" would be suspended from A. A. U. competition. That would mean that the Dartmouths could not play the Boston Olympics here Saturday night and any team to play Dartmouth following the suspension would have to refrain from playing an A. A. U. team.

It is only a matter of personal pride after all, because both fans in general and the A. A. U. officials know that Dartmouth meant no harm in scheduling games without the official sanction; but to think that our New England A. A. A. U. should have been overlooked, ignored or forgotten, My! My! W. M.

Sport Briefs

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Two days after the redoubtable Frank Carver, Pitt publicity expert, began pounding the drums on the coast, the Rose Bowl was a sellout . . . George Preston Marshall may take his Boston football Redskins to Buffalo, which is all steamed up over the idea . . . Branch Rickey is sending three young men through college (and they're not baseball prospects, either).

* * *

The Norman (Okla.) high school gridders are making a round of the bowls. They were undefeated last year and the townspeople sent them to the Sugar Bowl. This year they kept their record clean and will go halfway across the country to the Rose Bowl. The boys say Miami and the Orange Bowl will follow, if the cash holds out . . . Jimmy Phelan, Washington coach, just can't wait to get back into the Big Ten. Oakland Tribune hears he may do so via Michigan.

* * *

Indiana's cagers will feel right at home when they open the intercollegiate season at the Garden against Manhattan Saturday night. The Port Washington High School band has been engaged to play Indiana tunes exclusively all evening.

College Hockey Results

Harvard 8, M. I. T. 0.
Dartmouth 5, Millville B 0.

All-East Grid Team Heads Westward Soon

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—The 22 members of the All-East football team will leave Chicago Friday night—after an initial workout at Northwestern University—for San Francisco, where on New Year's Day they play a squad of western stars in a charity game.

Dick Hanley, former Northwestern mentor, said he and Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate selected the eastern squad players principally for their ability to play several positions. The small squad, he said, will necessitate switching of players in the event of mishaps.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Frank Shields placed at head of nation's tennis "first ten" for 1933.

Five Years Ago

Charges of "secret committee" that Columbia football players were paid drew quick denials; story branded a hoax.

Penn State Places Three Soccer Men On A. P. All-Team

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Three members of Penn State's undefeated soccer eleven were placed on the all-eastern team selected yesterday for the Associated Press by eight coaches of the Intercollegiate Soccer Association.

Yale and Navy players were awarded two positions each, while the other berths went to booters from Princeton, Springfield, Lehigh and Lafayette.

Bill McEwan, Penn State captain and leading scorer in intercollegiate circles for the past three years, received the highest rating. He was placed on the first team by six of the eight coaches.

Known as a great opportunist, McEwan played center forward for the Nittany Lions for three years; scored 46 goals and never played in a losing game. He is a brother of John McEwan of the New York American team.

Besides McEwan, other Lions chosen for the first team are Barnes, right fullback, and Osterlund, inside right. Yale's two all-eastern players are Orth, center halfback, and Lasell, inside left. Navy's players are Haines, goal, and Sanderson, outside right.

The lineups:

First Team	Position
Haines, Navy	Goal
Barnes, Penn State	Right fullback
Slingsbee, Princeton	Left fullback
Spahr, Springfield	Right halfback
Orth, Yale	Center halfback
Lucard, Lehigh	Left halfback
Sanderson, Navy	Outside right
Osterlund, Penn State	Inside right
McEwan, Penn State	Center forward
Lasell, Yale	Inside left
Blatnowski, Lafayette	Outside left

Jackson Leads League Scorers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16 (AP)—Art Jackson of Syracuse led the International - American Hockey League scorers today, having replaced Jack Keating of Providence, who was at the top of the loop a week ago. Official statistics released by the league secretary gave the Syracuse ace 19 points, seven goals and 12 assists.

Jackson's teammate, Jack Markle, was only a point behind him and had second place in the standing, while Keating, with 17 points, had to be content with third place, although he was top man in the league's eastern division.

Church of Syracuse, although he has yet to score a goal or receive credit for an assist, hadn't even a close rival for the position of top penalty carrier in the league, which he has held since the season was a week old. His 20 penalties, however, have all been minors. The league's 17 top scorers were:

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Jackson-Syracuse	7	12	19
Markle-Syracuse	7	11	18
Keating-Providence	3	12	17
Kuhn-Providence	9	6	15
Doran-Syracuse	9	5	14
Cooney-Syracuse	5	8	13
Duguid-Providence	9	4	13
Mason-Philadelphia	7	6	13
Asmundsen-New Haven	3	9	12
Hestall-Philadelphia	7	5	12
Klein-New Haven	6	6	12
Saunders-Springfield	4	8	12
Mann-Syracuse	6	5	11
Smith-Philadelphia	7	4	11
Starr-Pittsburgh	7	3	11
Drouillard-Pittsburgh	6	4	10
Parsons-Syracuse	6	4	10

Corner Shots

Union Boat Club Whites, captained by J. Lindsay Ware, the Bay State champion, completed the December interclub squash racquets schedule with the best record for teams playing two matches in the Class A league. The Whites have dropped only one individual match in two meetings. Harvard Club Reds have a clean slate and lead the division standing, but they have played in only one match since the season got under way, Dec. 8.

* * *

Yesterday evening, the U. B. C. Whites defeated University Club, 5 to 0, at U. C. The Harvard Club Reds drew a bye.

* * *

In the other matches played last night, Harvard University defeated Harvard Graduates, 3 to 2; Union Boat Club Blues beat Walk-Over Club, 3 to 2, while Harvard Club Whites took the measure of Dartmouth Club, winning 5 to 0.

* * *

The match between the Harvard varsity and the Graduates proved interesting. At the end of the four matches the score was deadlocked. A hurry call was sent out for A. W. Sulloway No. 2 man, who was attending a Fly Club dinner. Sulloway responded and beat S. E. Davenport of the Graduates in four games (15—10, 12—15, 15—11, 17—14) to give Harvard U. its 3-to-2 victory.

* * *

The Class A interclub competition will be resumed on Jan. 12, when Harvard University meets the Harvard Club Reds; Harvard Graduates take on Dartmouth Club; Harvard Club Whites face Union Boat Club Whites and the Union Boat Club Blues play University Club. Walk-Over draws the bye. D. D.

Harvard Drops Boxing

Harvard has voted not to have an intercollegiate boxing team after this college year. Beginning with the college year 1937-38, the sport will be conducted on an intramural basis and intramural championships will replace the former university championships. Only undergraduates in Harvard College will be eligible for the championship to be conducted next spring. Henry Lamar, who has been coach of the Harvard boxing teams since 1932 and who was freshman football head coach last fall, will continue as the boxing instructor.

First Again

Bob "Lefty" Grove, Ace Left-Hander of the Boston Red Sox, and the American League's Leading Pitcher in 1936

College Basketball Results

L. I. U. 63, Panzer 29.
Oklahoma 43, Southern Methodist 41.
R. I. State 66, Arnold 30.
St. John's 34, St. Peter's 28.
Columbia 36, Fordham 28.

Fast-Traveling Dartmouth Six Meets Olympic Club Saturday

Dartmouth's high-scoring hockey six comes to town Saturday night as guest of the Boston Olympic Club in a game to be played at the Boston Garden. The Big Green skaters will be seeking their first win over the local club.

To date Dartmouth has defeated the Quebec Olympic Club, 7-4, Columbia, 9-0, and the Millville Bruins, 5-0. Coach Herb Gill has brought his club along fast the past month and from all indications they will give the locals a stiff battle.

The Olympic team showed considerable power last Saturday night when they defeated Yale at New Haven, 3-0. The local clubmen, studded with former college stars and several members of the 1936 Olympic six, started rather slowly in their opening game, but once they began to roll, it was a case of too much class for the Elis.

College Notes

Boston University's swimming team opened its 1936-37 schedule this afternoon at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool, with M. I. T. furnishing the opposition. Coach Jack Wallace has a squad which appears to be as strong as any he has had in the past few years. Although there is lack of general all-round strength, the Terrier tank mentor expects that his charges will win their share of victories this coming season.

* * *

As the squad now shapes up, B. U. will have Capt. Paul Taylor and Joe Palladino for the dives. The free-style events will have Ellis Gordon, Walter Horlick, John Houston, Wally Hedquist, Frank Ferguson and Carl Wilgoose; in the backstroke John Mileikis and Norman Sipple, and in the breast stroke Jack Wallace Jr. and Jim Gould are available.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity hockey team will make its first start under Coach Herb Gallagher on Friday night at the Arena when it meets St. Anslem's College of Manchester, N. H. The game will be played as part of a doubleheader with Boston University, Colby meeting in the other half.

* * *

The Huskies will be short on work for this week, for the rink was not ready for the usual practice session Monday morning. Coach Gallagher held a lengthy scrimmage this morning and might even work them lightly on the morning of the game.

* * *

Harvard's varsity six got off on the right foot last night by trouncing M. I. T., 8-0. The Crimson skaters proved too much for the Engineers. Capt. George Ford led the attack with five goals and two assists.

New England Colleges Form Hockey League

The recently formed New England Intercollegiate Hockey League which was announced yesterday and was organized at the annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics at the University Club last Monday, has as its purpose the development of hockey as an intercollegiate sport in those colleges which are not now members of any league.

The charter members of the new league are Boston College, Boston University, Bowdoin, Colby, M. I. T., Middlebury, Northeastern, and the University of New Hampshire.

Dr. John M. Harmon, athletic director of Boston University, was elected president of the league to serve for one year, and Ralph T. Jope, secretary of the Advisory Council on Athletics at M. I. T., was elected to serve as secretary-treasurer of the league for a period of two years.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
CHRISTMAS IS NEAR
Because of Christmas shopping, we know that many people wish to lose as little time as possible during the luncheon period.
So we've keyed our organization to a faster tempo to enable you to still enjoy your meals unhurried. Shoppers appreciate this feature at this busy time.

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of consistent unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The New SLADE'S
Barbecue De Luxe
1122 Boylston Street, Boston
New Dixie Room and Lounge Now Open
MUSIC 6 TO 1
No Cover—No Minimum
DINNERS 50c till 5 p. m. 65c and up 3-2

Wednesday Eve. Special
Roast Stuffed Turkey 60c
Thursday Dinner Special
Baked Sugar-Cured Ham 50c
Sandwich Specials Daily
NO LIQUOR SERVED
PURITAN Restaurant
True Hospitality
173 MASS. AVE.
Tel. Com. 9358
Other Locations: Portland, Me.; Manchester and Nashua, N. H.

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
86 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Near Commonwealth Avenue
Open 7:30 A. M.-8 P. M.
TABLE AND COUNTER SERVICE
Luncheon Specials, 35c
Dinner Specials, 50c to 1.00
Also A LA CARTE

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
308 Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

When in Boston for Shopping or Business try the
Adams Coffee House
Located just outside the rush district.
Refreshing Food
Appreciative Service
25c to 50c 7 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
No Liquor
71 Tremont St., near School St.

Dine Delightfully
Cafe Minerva
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
You can always depend on real good food at moderate prices.
Music—Dancing from 6 P. M.
Also Visit the Minerva Cafeteria
The best of its kind

Ola Kaffehus Norwegian Restaurant
Luncheons—Dinners
Try our Smörgasbord
14 Carver St. Dev. 6816

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE, BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢
TU-UP-KUM
SECOND FLOOR
248 MASS.-AVE. near Publishing House

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Music During Dinner
Tel. CIRcle 8017
Also Visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special

British Arrange Exchange of 4000 Spanish Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16—British naval vessels are standing by to help transport 4000 noncombatans who have been held as hostages, 2000 by Francoists and 2000 by Basque nationalists, who are now to be exchanged.

It is understood that the agreement negotiated by Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador at Madrid, provides for return of 2000 Basques under 18 years of age and over 60, with all hostages and all women and children, to balance the release of the same number in the same categories by the Bilbao Government.

The agreement, which still has to be ratified by the Basques, is another triumph for Dr. Marcel Junod, Swiss Red Cross representative, who already has three previous operations of this kind to his credit but none of them on such a large scale as the present one.

According to Whitehall's view, the exchange does not mean that there is any immediate prospect of the fighting coming to an end. Indeed, no news has reached Government circles here of the alleged request to th Pope from the Basques asking him to arrange an armistice.

Meanwhile, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is now engaged with France in trying to surmount the difficulties raised by Germany, Italy and Portugal on the Franco-British mediation proposals. Progress is expected to be slow, but hopes are gradually rising that international action may succeed in bringing about a cessation of hostilities while the weather still remains unsuitable for major operations.

Madrid Forces Push Northward of Capital In New Counterattack

MADRID, Dec. 16 (AP)—Government positions were intact today after a down-to-dusk battle behind the fascist lines west of Madrid.

Insurgent cannon exploded about 100 shells in the main section of Boadilla del Monte, evacuated village about nine miles west of the besieged capital. Many houses were razed in the neighborhood of the north railroad station.

Government militia pushed further along the road to Retamares, northwest of Madrid, after a series of attacks and counter-attacks.

A Government communiqué declared that fresh fascist shock troops which the "milicias" battled were composed primarily of "Moors, legionnaires, Germans and several hundred Frenchmen."

The outbreak of sharp fighting in that sector, after comparative quiet while the insurgents directed their main fire to pierce the Madrid defenses, was viewed apprehensively by Government military authorities as preparatory to another fascist "big push."

Gen. Francisco Franco, fascist commander, lost 14,000 men in the fighting in Madrid's University City, another Government announcement asserted. University City, the campus section in the northwest of the capital, was devastated after the insurgents penetrated it almost at the beginning of the siege more than five weeks ago.

An all-British company was formed from the "international brigade" of foreigners who volunteered to fight for the defense of Madrid, Ralph Fox, a writer, was named head of the British unit.

In proclamations dropped on insurgent lines from Government airplanes, the Defense Junta invited the fascist soldiers to "surrender, with your arms if possible."

Ribbentrop

(Continued from Page 1)

colonial question, therefore, is most desirable and to my mind to the interest of all in the long run."

Herr von Ribbentrop warned critics not to underrate Germany's economic powers. "Germany having once again entered the ring of big powers in this world and got accustomed to stand on her own feet, will never allow anybody to menace the security of her people," he said.

The Marquis of Londonderry, member of the British House of Lords, followed Herr von Ribbentrop with a suggestion world leaders meet to determine a program of peace.

He suggested as the first conferees Chancellor Hitler, Premier Mussolini, Prime Minister Baldwin and Premier Blum. Russia was omitted, he said, because the Soviet Union sought to undermine institutions which many nations believed "kept their country stable."

By rebuilding her army and navy, militarizing the demilitarized Rhineland zone, assuming sole control of her inland waterways and other similar steps Germany has gradually violated the major provisions of the post-war Versailles pact.

There have been frequent, strong indications that Germany soon would demand restoration of at least some of the colonies taken from her by that treaty.

Last March 7 the Führer told the Reichstag: "Germany is ready to re-enter the League of Nations in the expectation that in due course, by amicable negotiations, the question of political equality shall be cleared up."

Six of 11 New Schools Ready in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16—More than 5000 school children will move into new school buildings in Philadelphia by the first of the year. School officials say that six of the 11 new buildings being constructed as WPA projects will be ready for occupancy by that time.

Approval of two new federal grants for construction of one more elementary school and a new high school has just been announced. The PWA is to provide 45 per cent of the total cost of the schools which is fixed at $2,226,000 for the high school building and equipment, and $577,500 for the elementary school. They are to be located at 74th street and Dicks avenue, and 66th street and Chester avenue respectively.

Walter Biddle Saul, chairman of the Board of Education's Finance Committee, urged the erection of "a more flexible type of school" than the usual high school. He proposed that the committee which recently concluded a $25,000 survey of the city's school system be consulted before the type of the new structure is decided upon.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Banker	Dec. 18	Plymouth	Dec. 27	Dec. 17, 8:00 pm	Dec. 18, 9:00 am
*Amer. Importer	Dec. 19	Liverpool	Dec. 28	Dec. 18, 8:00 pm	Dec. 19, 11:00 am
†Hansa	Dec. 19	Cherbourg	Dec. 27	Dec. 15, 1:00 pm	Dec. 19, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 28, 4:00 pm	Dec. 28, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Dec. 24	Dec. 19, 4:00 pm	Dec. 19, 7:30 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

*Great Britain and Irish Free State.
†Except Great Britain and Irish Free State.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 45c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Rare Chinese English imperial I Yu T'ang Chih 17th century vase; "a gem among precious vessels." Address WOLDE, 518 Taft Bldg., Hollywood, Calif.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

COTE D'AZUR, France's summer in winter holiday center; sunny Mediterranean sea, sunshine with devalued francs; sublet 6-room apt., every convenience. Write Box A-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

BUSINESS SERVICE

GLASS MANUFACTURER wishes to contact individual with marketable ideas or new processes of manufacturing. Box J-23, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

WALKER'S FRESH-MADE CANDIES—To Monitor readers: 2-pound box chocolates, assorted creams, nuts, chews; prepaid in U. S. $1. 104 S. E. 3rd St., Evansville, Ind.

HELP WANTED

GUARANTEED SALARY to BOOK of LIFE representatives. See advertisement in Weekly Magazine Section. Write fully giving references as to character, education, responsibility. John Rudin & Co. Inc., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALES or Service Representation wanted. Mechanical—Electrical—Radio. Correspondence invited. CHESTER W. REYNOLDS, 13233 Sussex, Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

CHOICE HOMES AND INCOME BUYS. INSURANCE, LOANS, RENEWALS, & PROP. MTG. EDDY D. FIELD
1019 So. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. OR. 1291

A. E. HANSON CO.
Realtors
— ASK FOR H. G BADGER —
9435 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
WO 61139 CR. 4121

FOR SALE—Central Florida homes, orange groves, acreage; management and appraisals, general insurance; accurate information, free bulletins. NORLE SMITH REAL ESTATE, Inc., Orlando, Florida.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one, two or three insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-238 Beacon St.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 5 minutes to Park St.; 2-3-4 rooms, baths; refrigeration; permit "manager," 226 Bar State 1942, Bet. 9-5. Kenmore 2444, or superintendent in each house.

NEWTON MANOR
All Electric Apartments
41 COMMONWEALTH AVE., in Newton
Only apartment house on Commonwealth Ave. in Newton within about 100 yards of Boston Elevated. Overlooks the Reservoir, Boston College and the beautiful single home section of Newton. Apartments consist of 3 and 4 rooms with bath and shower.
FREE ELECTRIC CURRENT FOR lighting, electric refrigerator, electric range. Fireplace and electric clothes dryer are included; also included at no extra cost is the finest roof garden in New England with lighted and heated penthouse and observation tower; also large basement social room.
INSPECT SUNDAY AND WEEK DAYS
REMINGTON & REID
1706 Commonwealth Ave.
BOSTON ASP Invell 0236

HEATED APARTMENTS
3 to 7 Room Suites
$40.50 to $76.00
Slightly more if furnished
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST. TEL. KEN. 0462

A Distinctive Place to Live
Now available, choice 3-room suites, furnished. 800 up.
BRANDON HALL
1401 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

NEWTON, MASS.—Small apartment, fireplace, sunny, quiet, 15 minute to trains; ideal for gentlemen. Call New. No. 2172-M or 0014-M.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping conveniences; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 439 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRKland 4726.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 978 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp 1464
666 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. Nor. 0100

BROOKLINE, MASS.
FOR SALE—Large 1-family house; 11 rooms, 2 baths; 2 fireplaces; butler's pantry; hot water heat; oil burner if wanted; fine condition. Price $10,500—$1000 cash. Can arrange bank mortgage 15 years to pay. Ideal for roomers. Good location. Parkway 3040.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
For rent 1 family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces; large central hall; ideal roomingl house; rent $80, oil burner if desired; might sell on easy terms; references. Parkway 3040.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.
For sale, bargain, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, sun parlor; $5000 cash; cash, balance 15-year mortgage 5½%; monthly payments. PARKWAY 3040

SARASOTA, FLA.—Desirable rental accommodations for winter season, comprising bungalows, apartments and estates. DON S. NEWBURN Realtor-Insurer

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MANUFACTURER offers responsible women opportunity to sell custom tailored clothes direct to consumer; generous commissions; reference required. KENNEDY STUDIOS, INC., 50 Irving Place, New York City.

SHOE REPAIRING

COMMUNITY SHOE REBUILDERS
Whitemore Pastes and Polishes
97 Baker Street, Maplewood, N. J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 914 W. Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage, commercial men, tourists; conv. Christian Science church. Tel. 25166.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Furnished rooms for transient and permanent guests; hot water heat; instant hot water. 1713 St. Paul St.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds for transient or permanent guests MRS. COSMAN, 80 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Ave.—Large sunny room, 3 windows, running water; also front 4th room; both newly renovated. Ken. 0839.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; near Christian Science church; privileges. Tel. TRO. 6607.

FLORIDA, Ocala, 820 4th St.—Sunny furnished room, twin beds, connecting bath; Christian Scientist preferred; couple; season; 3 miles Silver Springs. Write MRS. BESSIE J. LEIGH

MIAMI, FLA.—3 large well furnished rooms in private home; bath adjoining; each room will accommodate 3 people. MRS. MARIE D. LACROIX, 1395 N. W. 36th St.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-8343. I. M. NELSON.

PORTLAND, MAINE, 144 Spring St., near Park St.—Transient or permanent rooms, continuous hot water, oil heat. Tel. 2-6663.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, Swiss, well-educated, good references as head waiter-housekeeper, seek position; would also be interested as caretaker, superintendent, etc. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—New England gentlewoman, experienced; exceptional cook, wishes charge motherless household where efficiency and loyalty will provide harmonious home, fair salary. Write Box B-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

EXPERIENCED house-mother with teaching, secretarial, hostess and organizing experience, seeks position of trust and progressive opportunity to serve; January; Englishwoman; highest references. H-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, experienced, wishes position either as governess or companion, excellent references; willing to travel. J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STAMPS FOR SALE

CLOSE to 4000 different stamps; collected prior to 1922; first $35 offer accepted. COOPER, 498 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Production; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 300 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

MRS. EMILY LAWRENCE
Teacher of piano, beginners and pupils. Accompanist.
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. Tr. 7-8381

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Teacher would like position private school preferably, teaching drama, dance, costume, games, handcraft, b. b. w., 2700 Lake Ave.

TRUCKING

Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y. Phila., Wash. P. R. Mts. Tel. Kingsbridge 6834-W. 11 Dana Pl., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Repaired
Arcade Typewriter 68 Dudley St., Boston

VACUUM CLEANERS

IDEAL Christmas gift, rebuilt vacuum cleaners, like new: Eureka $13.75, Hoover $16.50, Electrolux $22.50, year guarantee. LEXINGTON MFG. CO., 316 E. 34th St., N. Y.

WANTED

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. Wisconsin 7-1969. Opp. Empire State Building.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY
Beautiful Christmas Cards and Gifts
Ernest Beyer Inc.
1722 ATLANTIC AVENUE
DIAL 3-0426

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

Dial 24108
Landsman's
3085 Ventnor Avenue
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Wear
Shop at Schoppys
For Gifts that Last
Wm. Schoppy, Jeweler
1130 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City

CLIFTON

BUY SOLAR HEAT
Solar Fuel Oil Co.
309 River Dr., Passaic Tel. W. X. 2090

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll 485 713 Haddon Ave.

ELIZABETH

TURNER'S
SAVE/POOR SOLES
Elizabeth 2-5505
Brings Shoe Ambulance
Shoe Repairing Done the Right Way
256 MORRIS AVENUE
ELIZABETH, N. J.

Brownfield's Bakery
In Expressing Gratitude for Your Patronage We Extend
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
PHONE EL 2-1432
318 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

Dorothy Hendricks
BEAUTY STUDIO
dh
47 Bellevue Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone ELIZABETH 2-6496

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 6-4271
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Delicious and Unusual
FRUITS—CANDIES—NUTS
Aplets, Maple and Honey Confections for Christmas Packages
Sundried, Unsulphured Fruits, Tree Ripened Oranges and Grapefruits.
OLIVE MAY CO., Inc.
13 WASHINGTON PLACE

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

KROLL
The Jeweler
Authorized Dealer for Hamilton, Gruen and Bulova Watches
We Invite You to Open a Charge Account Now
Divided Payments Up to 10 Months
No Interest Charges
515 Main Street Opp. Muir's

Post's
370 Main Street
YOU MAY GET every kind of a CHRISTMAS CARD at Post's
In East Orange
568 Central Avenue

Christmas Gifts for HIM at
LOMAR'S
The Haberdasher
536 MAIN STREET

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

NASH LAFAYETTE
SALE AND SERVICE
"Good Used Cars"
EAST ORANGE-NASH INC.
441 MAIN STREET

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

Select your personalized Christmas Cards Now.
Special Cards of Interest to Monitor Readers.
Rental Library—
No deposit required
Open Evenings until 8:30
9 S. HARRISON ST. Or. 4-0369

M. B. ROSS, Inc.
For Christmas Gifts, We Recommend
RCA VICTOR PHILCO STROMBERG CARLSON RADIOS
621 Central Ave. Or. 3-8300

Amoco Service Station
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Complete Lubrication
Battery and Tire Service
Walter E. Thorn
WILLIAM AND PROSPECT STREETS

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 3-9000

For a Fine, Inexpensive Watch for Christmas
SEE
C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
We buy old gold
Open 9—6, Sat. 9—9
410 Central Ave.
Near Harrison St.

SPECIALS—For Limited Time Only
59c Suits-Coats—Plain Dresses Dry Cleaned and Pressed 59c
88c Suits Sponged Pressed 88c
Famous Cleaners & Dyers
11 LINCOLN STREET
We Call and Deliver Tel. Orange 4-0007

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
21 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise—Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-218 Main Street

Mayfair Art and Lingerie Shoppe
Unusual and Practical GIFTS
262 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-4753

HADDONFIELD

TELEPHONE THE LIPPINCOTTS 2787W
227 Springfield Terrace
for HOME-MADE PIES
MINCE MEAT AND FRUIT CAKE
TARTAN BRAND GROCERIES

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1880
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TRANSCK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0203

GEISMAR'S
Christmas Gifts which men really like

Quality Clothes Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

STEVE'S BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Competent Operators Only
Our care of the scalp will condition your hair for a better permanent.

GREETING CARDS
GIFTS
20% Off to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Modern Office Supply Co.
92 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.

IRVINGTON

Red Cross and Florsheim Shoes for Women and Men. Large assortment of Slippers. Ideal Christmas Gifts for the Entire Family from 79c up.
HIRSCH'S FINE SHOES
1009 SPRINGFIELD AVE AT THE CENTER
IRVINGTON, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

11 Local Offices in Hudson County

NORGE
Refrigerators
Washing Machines
Gas Ranges
Season's Greetings to Monitor Readers
LAWLER
920 BROADWAY BAYONNE 3-0402

Advice to the Shopworn
Select your gifts for men in comfort from our large stock of Fresh, Better Grade Haberdashery and Hats
Lee Gottlieb MEN'S SHOP
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

PRACTICAL GIFTS
for the Kiddies!
Boys' and Girls'
Exclusive Wearing Apparel
DR. POSNER'S SCIENTIFIC SHOES
INFANTS' WEAR
The Globe Junior Shop, Inc.
326 CENTRAL AVE. (at Grimth St.)

Fine Hats Made to Order
Anita Hats
134 Storms Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN B. BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

Special Christmas Flowers
Dekimpe's Floral Shop
285 Central Ave. Tel. Jour. Sq. 2-0924

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

HAROLD DURR
Choice Meats and Poultry
Butter and Eggs
123 Monticello Avenue
Tel. Del. 3-5953

The GRACE SHOPPE
CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves
910 Bergen Avenue Tel. Jo. Sq. 3-2958
Near Journal Square

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

Red Cross Shoes.....$6.50
Arch Preserver Shoes.... 9.50
Men's and Children's Footwear
IRVEN JOSEPH
296 Central Avenue, Jersey City

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS
INC.
Very fine extra fancy Turkeys and everything to make your Christmas dinner complete. F. F. V. Fruit Cake, table raisins, salted nuts, Laird Cider.
A Fresh Shipment of Our Own Quality Chocolates.
Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to Our Monitor Patrons
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Dare's Flowers, Inc.
Let Flowers Convey Your Christmas Greetings
MEMBER F. T. D.
90 Baker Street So. 2-1676

STRUBBE'S
For your Christmas dinner, order our attractively molded ice cream and our candies which are made fresh daily.
178 Maplewood Ave. SO-2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave. Irvington Essex 3-3920

Maplewood Bakery
Christmas Greetings to Our Monitor Patrons
We have a large variety of Holiday Cookies and Marzipan
178 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

SIRLYN'S
The Exclusive Men and Boys' Store—Clothing, Furnishings
STETSON HATS
163 Maplewood Ave.

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
Unusual and Practical
7 BOYDEN AVE. SO. 2-2692

Christmas Greetings TO Our Monitor Patrons
Maplewood Delicatessen
Ludwig Pietz, Prop. 3 Highland Place

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING — RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Furniture—Rugs—Gifts
Selections held for future free delivery
Dawton's, Ltd.
637 Valley Rd. and 28 S. Park St., Montclair
Better Rates for Better Drivers

HUGHES AGENCY
Automobile Insurance Specialists
300 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST MO 2-4048

TOOLS FOR THE MEN AND BOYS! !
GADGETS FOR THE LADIES! ! !
Christmas Gifts for Everyone AT
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Ph. Mtc. 2-3216, 2-3211

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

The Spinning Wheel
KNITTING YARNS
EXPERT BLOCKING
LENDING LIBRARY
ATTRACTIVE GIFTS
1 Hanford Place Caldwell

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6370—2-6871

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
For the Larder
Plum Puddings, Mince Meat, Crystallized Fruits, Imported and Domestic Cheeses, Nuts and Candies
MONTCLAIR FOOD CO., Inc.
517 Bloomfield Ave.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
and its environs for
KIRK STERLING SILVER
Exclusive Agents in Montclair
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Town Shop
Distinctive Service in Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
20 Church St., Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-2747

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

YOWELL'S SODA SHOP
Delicious Home-Cooked Luncheons, Greeting Cards, Stationery, Ice Cream
Well Known Brands of Chocolates
32 SOUTH PARK STREET
Phones Montclair 2-9421—9373

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
In FLOWERS and PLANTS at
Massmann
FLORAL ARTISTS
416 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

For the Quality Minded
MA. 2-3600
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning ● Laundering
Laundry Budget Bundle, $2
SHIRTS FREE
Block Knits and Boucles
Newark—Oranges—Montclair

NUTLEY

THE LITTLE SHOP
Smart Dresses
for Holiday Wear
$7.95 to $22.50
Allen A Silk Hosiery
Handmade Underwear
$2.50 to $2.95
358 PASSAIC AVE. NUT. 2-0140

Phone Nut. 2-3886
Tire, Battery, Road and Towing Service, Marfak Lubrication
Huntting's Service Station
Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
Ward Huntting, Mgr., 688 Franklin Ave. Cor. Kingsland Rd., Nutley

HUDSON MARKET
Quality Meats and Groceries
Fresh Dressed Turkeys and Poultry, Home-Made Sausage
Phone Nut. 2-1334 Free Delivery
GEORGE ROBINSON, Prop. 250 High St.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Rose Shop Inc.
Pure Silk Slips, Chemise Dance Sets, 98c
Pure Silk Full Fashioned Hosiery 59c
Beacon Receiving Blankets, all colors, 25c
229 Main St. Orange, N. J.

Lindsley's Hardware
TOYS
Holiday Goods
Christmas Tree Bulbs
319 Main St. Orange, N. J.

Give a useful lasting gift, a new portable typewriter. All makes to select from.
Terms as Low as 10c per Day
Orange Typewriter Co.
192 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST. ORANGE, N. J.

RHEA'S
SPORTSWEAR
FOR WOMEN
222 MAIN STREET
Philip Liebeskind, Prop.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
397 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2143
NEAR DAY STREET

PHILLIP'S
Homemade Candies
Beautiful Christmas Packages 60c per lb.
147 Main St. Near Y. M. C. A.

REGAN'S
CHRISTMAS GIFTS!
Hardware, Household Wares, Paints, Plumbing Supplies
307 MAIN ST. OR. 3-5489
PHONE ORANGE 3-0700
A Large Selection of Christmas Plants
Olsen's Hollywood Floral Shoppe
Formerly Hollywood Florist

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

Irene's
Flower Shop
126 S. Orange Ave., S. Orange, N. J.
PHONE S. O. 2-8851

LORETT Beauty Shop
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
124 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-9611

Useful Gifts for the Entire Family
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Billin's Dry Goods Store
61 So. Orange Ave.

The Christmas Spirit
has taken possession of our store and you are invited to be among the first to see our beautiful new Christmas cards and gifts.
Elite Art and Gift Shop
MISS ALBERT, Mgr.
75 So. Orange Ave., also 550 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

BEAUTY CULTURE
BY
TRAINED EXPERTS!
THE MARSEIL OF SOUTH ORANGE, Inc.
MICHAEL TROISI, Proprietor
9-11 SCOTLAND RD. SO. 2-6680

Star Tailoring Co.
Cleaners—Furriers
Dyers
22 Valley Street So 2-1962

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

At
Abbott's Dept. Store
Gifts of Distinction for Everyone
634 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

Oscar W. Ullmann & Son
Service Station
GAS SUNOCO OILS
269 Marshall St.
Phone ARmory 4-3070

Island Park Florist
WEST BROADWAY BRIDGE
Wreaths and Christmas Trees, Plants, Cut Flowers and Evergreens for Yuletide Decorations
Free Delivery Phone S. 2-9206

PLAINFIELD

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1892
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT
DR. JOHN H. EATON
Optometrist
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269

Auto Body and Fender Repairing
MARINO'S
One of New Jersey's Largest Auto Rebuilding Plants
West Front St., 1 blk. from Plainfield Ave.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-2722

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
532 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382

When You **Purchase Goods** *Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8262

Whitton's
Women's Apparel
620 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-1148

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
Geo. O. Shevlin COAL
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Biller's Service Station
57 Railroad Avenue Hack. 2-8591
WILLARD PRESTONE and SUPER PYRO
Authorized Gulf Dealer

RIDGEWOOD

Place your order now for your
Christmas Candy
BRECHIN'S
Wilsey Square *Free Delivery*

The Quality Shop
Maple Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop.
Our careful selection of quality merchandise should aid you greatly in a happy choice of your CHRISTMAS GIFTS

E. L. **ROBERTS**
(Directly opposite Woolworth's)
THE FAMOUS
BRYN MAWR SLIPS
• • •
FINERY HOSE
•
MUNSINGWEAR UNDERWEAR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
That Are Sure to Please at the
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
DANIEL GREEN
LEISURE FOOTWEAR

VAN DYKE'S BAKERY
Holland Honeycake and Butter Cookies
A Complete Line of Delicious Pastry and Baked Goods
PROMPT DELIVERY
228 Godwin Ave., Midland Park, N. J.
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-6274

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS INC.
ESSO
Esso
Call on us for it!
10 Godwin Avenue Rl. 6-2445

THE SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
Try our home-made sausage
107 East Ridgewood Avenue
FREE DELIVERY TEL. 6-2330

RUTHERFORD

C. BAKELS'
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Av.
Tel. Ru. 2-6514
Try Our New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Cars called for and delivered.

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones: RUT. 2-8600 RUT. 2-8601

Christmas Greetings
Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
"flowers of distinction"
96 Park Ave. Ru. 2-1552

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
221 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0611
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

FOR EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE
Consult
CLARENCE LOFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea. 6-8854
AGENT N. J. DEPT. OF MOTOR VEHICLES

TRENTON

CHAFEY'S FRAME SHOP
PICTURES—PICTURE FRAMES
ANTIQUES
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER
120 E. FRONT ST., TRENTON, N. J.
PHONE 3-2319

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
Christmas Plants—Trees
Flowers and Decorations
MRS. E. R. BLAKE, Mgr.
4 West End Ave. Tel 3857
Trenton, N. J.

UNION CITY

THE MATERNE STUDIO
PHOTOGRAPHY
in All Its Branches
140 48 St., Pastime Theatre Building
Tel. Union 7-3042, Union City, N. J.
Open Every Day, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WESTFIELD

Brunner's
THE JEWELRY & OPTICAL CENTER OF WESTFIELD
206 Broad Street

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
230 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030
Shop in towns big and small if you dare. When her gifts can't be found, don't despair—
Buy where price and quality will compare.

Gaza's Gown and Accessory Shoppe
Cranford, Westfield, Roselle Park, and Elizabeth, N. J.

Milady's Shoppe
131 E BROAD STREET
"Westfield's Ladies' Specialty Shop"
Wishes All Our Customers and Friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

WEST NEW YORK

This Season as in other years we shall lead in the Display of Fine
Christmas Gifts
Priced to increase the extensive confidence we enjoy. You have much to gain by visiting our store.
L. J. Rad
BERGENLINE AVE. at 18TH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

LOEWE'S
UP TO DATE
Men's Shop
799 Bergenline Avenue
West New York, N. J.
Between 23rd and 24th Streets

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Appel JEWELER
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-412 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth St.
The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Frost, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Sleeton Trimble Bel Tone and Juliano Millinery

Erie Book Store
Books Make Ideal Christmas Gifts
We carry a fine selection for Children—Boys and Girls from 10c up. Also Books nationally advertised in the Monitor. Beautiful line of GREETING CARDS.
We deliver in city, mail anywhere in U.S.A.
17 East 8th St. Phone 23-334

HARRISBURG

Christmas Gifts
Men's Shaving Sets
Pen and Pencil Sets
Fine Assortment of Ladies' Gift Sets
Stationery—Candies
at the
Gorgas Stores
15 and 1212 No. Third Street

I. L. DOUGHERTY
Second at State
Choice Table Groceries
Meat Turkeys Chickens
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes—Candies—Nuts
Holly Wreaths
Christmas Baskets Filled
PHONE 8275

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

LOWER'S
4 No. Market Square
Pottery, Potted Plants
Potted Trees — Wreaths
Christmas Trees

Music for Christmas
PIANOS—RADIOS
Small Inst.
J. H. Troup's 15 S. MARKET SQUARE

F and W Grand Co.
5c to $1.00 Store
304 MARKET STREET

Gifts
Buy with Confidence and Give with Pride
M. LEE GOLDSMITH
Furniture, Interior Decoration and Gifts
NORTH MARKET SQUARE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Lyons Hardware, Inc.
28 W. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
Full Line Toys
Lionel Trains
Christmas Trees and Greens
PH. ARD. 1496-97

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
(Continued)

SQUARE RESTAURANT
66 E. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Now open under new management
Dinners $.65-$.75 and $1.00
Chicken Dinners and Sizzling Steaks a Specialty
We also cater to Parties and Banquets
Phone Ard. 4872

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

ALBRECHT'S
Flowers
ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

Griswold-Wilson, Inc.
25 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Sales RADIO Service
Ard. 218 Records

LOIS UMBSEN SHOP
Interior Decorating
Gifts for All Occasions
12 Rittenhouse Place Ardmore

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Mrs. Norman Jefferies
Flower Shop
Christmas Wreaths and Table Decorations; Unusual Glass and Pottery Suitable for Gifts
233 Haverford Ave. Narberth, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

Knit and Purl Shop
New
Up-to-the-Minute
Dinner Dresses
Evening Gowns
Wraps
Also Hosiery and Yarns
8041 York Road, Elkins Park, Pa.

The Dorothy Beauty Shop
Melrose 4292
Opp. Elkins Park Station

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

INSURANCE AUTO FIRE BURGLARY
A. W. CAMPBELL
PHONE OGONTZ 562-J
204 Hillside Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

raiser's
QUALITY LAMB BEEF PORK VEAL
DRESSED POULTRY A SPECIALTY
Also GROCERIES — FRUITS VEGETABLES
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

gifts
lingerie - perfumes
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

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PENNSYLVANIA

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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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We invite you to see our store and see the many novelties and new commodities we have to offer. Do your CHRISTMAS shopping in SEWICKLEY and at a store you can depend upon for Quality and Service.
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"The Market for GOOD THINGS to eat."

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Give Your Home a Christmas Gift
And see us for suggestions.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

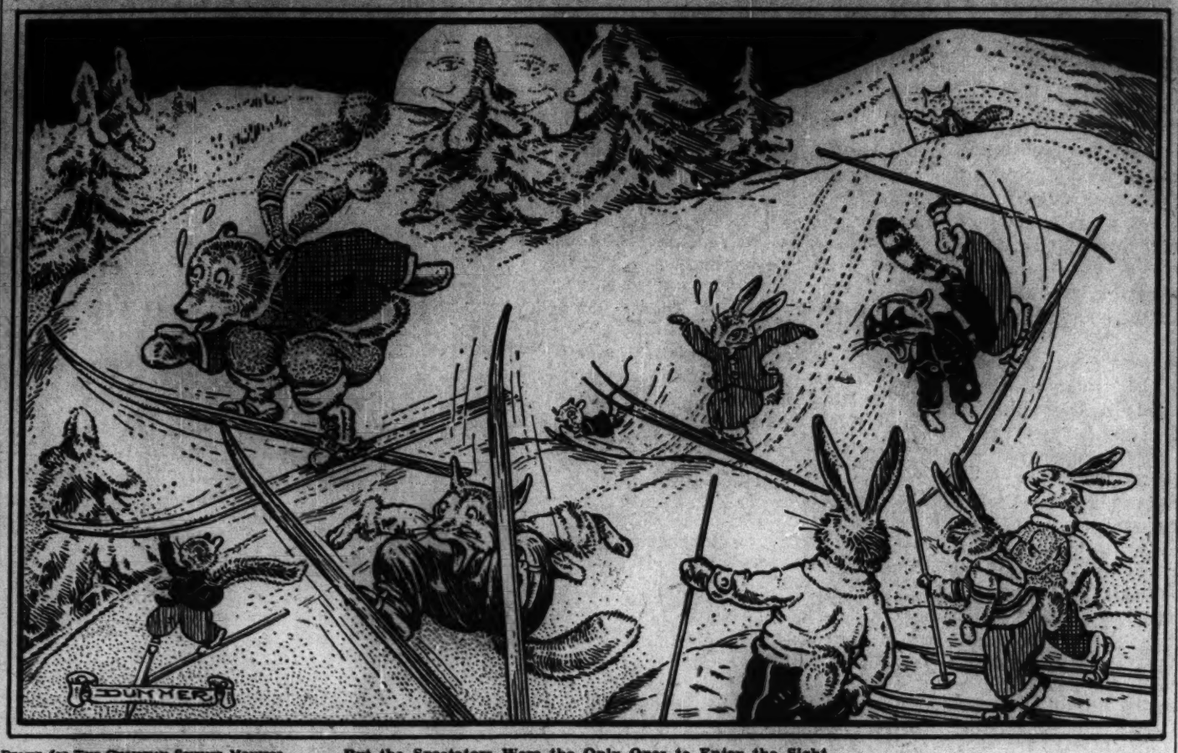
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

When Three Is a Crowd

Monitor Camera Club From Florence Wilson, Comanche, Texas

A Basketful of Attention

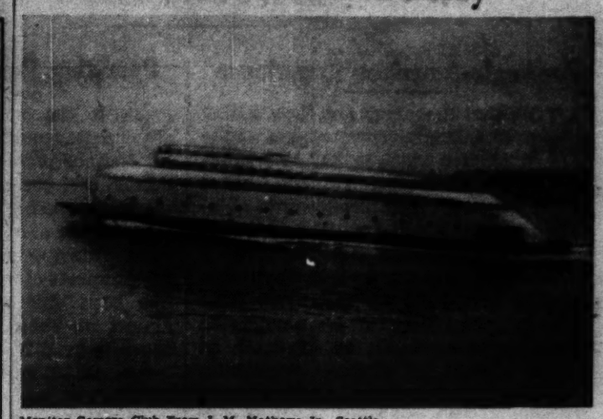
Animal Town Aviators Show Their Swedish Friends a Trick or Two on Skis



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

But the Spectators Were the Only Ones to Enjoy the Sight

First Streamlined Ferry



Monitor Camera Club From J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle

The "Kalakala," Which Plies Between Seattle and Bremerton, Wash.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Studies In the Psalms

No. 26 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 51

Prayer of a Sin-Stricken Conscience

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1100-950 B. C.)

THE time came in David's experience when he so far forgot his honor as a man and a king that he connived to secure for himself Bath-sheba, the wife of Uriah the Hittite, one of his "mighty men of valor."

For this he suffered bitterly until the sin was expiated.

Nathan, the prophet of God, came to David with a vivid parable (II Samuel 12). Not until Nathan pointed out David's association with the parable did the king realize that he himself was the man who had sinned against his God.

In Psalm 51, which is generally attributed to this period, there is presented David's appeal for deliverance from his sense of sin. He wholly acknowledges his wrong and asks only for mercy. As it was a common religious custom when expiating an acknowledged sin, to purge with bitter hyssop, David conforms to this custom and associates it with the purifying symbolism of the ceremony of the laver: "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow."

The restoration that is to follow, David prays, will do more than merely blot out the past; it will create a new power for the future, "a clean heart" and "a right spirit," an energy overflowing.

Many years later the prophet Hosea caught the vision of the true place and nature of sacrifice and expressed it in chapter six of his book. He realized that burnt offerings (outward show) were not what God wanted if there was lacking the contrite heart of the worshiper. David with clear vision sees the same truth and expresses it (v. 15-17).

But at some later period, probably during the post-Exilic time when the formal ceremonialism of religious rites was uppermost in the attention of the religious leaders, some priestly editor appears to have added a finishing touch to the Psalm (v. 18-19); for, reversing David's conclusions, the overwhelming evidence is placed upon building the walls of Jerusalem and offering burnt offerings as the full measure of contrition! In this respect, this psalm offers a very clear example of later editing.

Daily Anecdote

Coolidge Interview

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A NEWSPAPER reporter who obtained an interview with President Coolidge gives an interesting sketch of the extent of the information obtained.

After a brief introductory remark the reporter began to ask questions. "Do you wish to say anything about prohibition?" queried the newspaper man.

"No," answered Mr. Coolidge.

"About the farm bloc?"

"No."

"About the World Court?"

"No."

The reporter started to walk away, when the President called, "By the way, don't quote me."

Bible Arithmetic No. 31

(Answer)

Solution: 6 (Psalms) plus 5 (manna—Ex. 16:14-15) is 11; multiplied by 22 is 220; divided by 2 (I and II Peter) is 110; minus 4 ("Thou shalt not kill"—Ex. 20:13) is 106.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alright (A. A. J.)—The inquirer writes:

Please advise if "alright" is correct, or if it should always be written as two words, "all right." The difference of opinion arises from the fact that "all ready" is used as two separate words, also as one, "already."

I do not find "alright" in the dictionary I have; but I have heard it stated that the word is a modern version.

The latest edition of Webster's takes cognizance of the trend and blazes a sort of trail with the following definition for "alright": "All right;—a form commonly found but not recognized by authorities as in good use."

In our opinion, the definition (merely "all right") is a poor one; for just as "already" no longer is limited to the meaning of "all ready," so "alright" has leaped the bounds of "all right." "Alright" is used in expressing assent; and the fact that the editors of Webster's find it "commonly" is indication enough that the word has begun to win a place along with "almost," "almighty," "already," "altogether," etc.

We will not be among the first to use and recommend the coalesced form; but we promise not to be among the last. Language marches on!

Raise (B. W.) — The inquirer writes:

The Monitor news section refers to increases in wages as "pay rises." I have assumed therefore that the expression "raise in pay" is incorrect—and on one occasion I said so to a friend. I referred to the dictionary after that and found that Funk & Wagnalls' latest and the newest Webster's give as one definition for the noun "raise": "increase in amount, as of . . . wages." What is correct?

After rapping so many knuckles for the use of "raise" instead of "rise" when an increase in pay was intended, it is somewhat embarrassing, but quite a relief, to put down the ruler.

As its third definition for the noun "raise," the latest Webster's says: "A raising or increase in amount, as of stakes, wages, etc.; specif., an increase in pay, esp. one that is unexpected or unprovided for in a contract." The inference is that "raise" is sufficient, as in Christopher Morley's line: "He offered to give Fuji a raise, but the butler was still determined to leave."

Our recommendation is, however, that no one should decline an increase in wages, even though some well-intentioned but uninformed manager offers it as a "raise in pay." Let us be broad about this.

Quotation For Today

BE FIT for more than you are now doing.
—GARFIELD

In Lighter Vein

A Future Diplomat

The following letter addressed to the bewhiskered and jovial patron saint of the holiday season should pay dividends:

Please bring me a bisikkle so I can get to school on time. Also a punching bag so I can get strong for mowing the lawn, and a big red waggon so I can bring in stoav wood. I need roler skates too so I can run erands faster for mother.

Youra truly,
Willie Jones

Lustige Blätter, Berlin

The Chess Champion Buys a Christmas Present

How He Takes It

Jock: "You still take your morning bath, I suppose?"

Bill: "Never miss it. Sometimes I take it hot, sometimes cold, and when I'm in a hurry I take it for granted."—*Montreal Star.*

Tired of Sitting?

With a pair of skates slung over her arm a young woman entered the crowded street car. A man rose to give her his seat.

"Thank you," she said, "but I have been skating all afternoon."

Now It Can Be Told

"Daddy, do they raise political plums from seeds?"

"No; political plums are sometimes the result of a clever bit of grafting."

Animal Aviators Visit Sweden

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—24

By H. Boylston Dummer

The good-will animals had finished their air tour of Germany, and were now heading north.

"What country do we strike first?" asked Racky Coon after they had been flying over the Baltic Sea for some time.

"Well," replied Reddy Fox, "we'll first come to Sweden, then to Norway. We'll follow the coast for awhile, then go back into Sweden, and then across Finland."

Land appeared ahead, and soon they were passing over snow-clad farms and great patches of woodland.

"Hooray!" shouted Buster Bear. "Animals ahead!" And now they all could see some foxes and rabbits, or hares, on a snowy hillside, sliding downhill in a very peculiar way.

"We will have to stop and see what's going on here. What do you say, animals?" asked Buster.

"Sure, we must," shouted all the animals. So Buster turned the old sky bus around and landed on a fairly level hilltop.

The animals jumped out, and there, near them, were several hares, much larger than Bunny Rabbit, and one or two foxes. All the animals had queer pieces of wood fastened to their feet.

"Hello," shouted Reddy Fox. "We're friends, so don't let us stop your fun. What are those things that you have on your feet?"

The nearest hare gulped a few times and wiggled his ears. "These things I have on my feet? They are skis."

"Skis what?" asked Reddy Fox.

"Just skis. Guess you don't know what skis are: I mean you don't know that you can walk on snow with them."

"No," said Buster. "We never saw animals go downhill so fast as you were going when we first saw you on those what-you-may-call-its."

"Skis," repeated the hare.

"All right, skis then," said Buster. "Guess I have them right now. Won't you do some more sliding downhill?"

"Gladly," said the Hare—and how the Swedish hares and foxes did slide down the steep, snowy hillsides!

The animal aviators watched every move. "Looks easy," said Buster Bear. "All you have to do is to strap on those things—and slide."

Back up the hill came the skiers. "Would you animals like to have us show you a little about skiing?" asked a fine, large hare. "There is a little slope over back here that would be a fine place for beginners to learn on."

"Beginners!" This touched our animals' pride. "No," said Reddy Fox. "We've done harder things than that, and, if you will be so kind as to lend us your skis, I'm sure you'll be surprised to see the way we go down this hill."

The Swedish animals seemed to lose their breath for a second, and then they smilingly offered their skis to the visitors. As they climbed to "the jump," Reddy Fox said, "It will give us lots more courage if we all go down together."

"What do you mean 'all go down together'?" asked Reddy Squirrel, whose teeth were chattering. (But of course a squirrel chatters easily.)

"I mean, slide down," said Reddy Fox. (Even he was getting pale around the gills, wherever a fox's gills are.)

Now they all lined up on the edge with their skis strapped on.

Reddy Fox said softly to the other animal aviators, "This is not just a jump. Our honor is at stake. We are going to show these Swedish animals something they won't forget for one long while."

"I'm afraid so," said Reddy Squirrel.

But his voice was lost, as Reddy Fox shouted, "We're off!" And with a swish they were—away off!

Such a scene as followed! The air seemed full of animals. Some shot into the air, violently clawing space. Others went end-over-end, like a hoop. Grunts, barks, whoops, and other such sounds filled the air.

When the rush was over, the whole hillside was dotted with our animals. None of them seemed sure what had happened. They surely had carried out Reddy Fox's command to put on a show that these Swedish animals would not forget for one long time. But the Swedish animals looked about as bedraggled as our aviators. They had laughed so much they could hardly stand up.

Party Fun

Wearing the Prizes

IF YOU are having a number of games for your Christmas party, and want a novel and amusing substitute for prizes that will add to the merriment, prepare a tray filled apparently with a number of gift packages. Pass this to the winner of each game, who selects whatever bundle best suits him or her, opens it, and wears the prize.

In each case the prize is something to wear, such as hair ribbon, straw hat, derby, sash, apron, bib, vest, beads and other jewelry, etc. This keeps up throughout the evening as the party progresses; and at the end, a vote may be taken and a prize awarded to the most ridiculously attired person.—Bernice S., Chicago.

Brevities

New Yorker: Joseph Tipaldo, the Brooklyn laundryman who brought the suit which upset the New York minimum-wage law, has had to go out of business. The state government stopped annoying him, but so did the customers.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Among current puzzles is why Mr. James A. Farley felt it at all necessary to kiss the Blarney Stone.

Washington Post: Then there's the man who spent the summer in a trailer and came home and got lost in the living-room.

Detroit Free Press: Correct this sentence: "He had a diploma from a school of journalism," said the city editor, "so I hired him."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

What the solving of cryptograms may lead to is expressed in today's contribution, which is shared by a Pickering, Ont., reader:

ZYXWVUTYSR QSPO ONUMKJ JLILKUW HPVU LGWLYV JLVLZVHILO—UPL ZKML SKFSXO KLSJHPT VU SPUVNLY MPVHK LSZN RXOVLYX KLHO ZURWKLVLKX OUKILJ.

Letter Changing

Here's an opportunity to fill up with GAS and OIL, stopping meanwhile for a bit of AIR. Follow the usual rules, and try changing GAS to OIL in 6 moves, making the changes so that the word AIR is included.

Fun With Digits

Using the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, each once, try arranging them to express a value for one half.

Phonetic Rebus

A Lexington, Mass., reader whose rebuses have delighted many, shares the following, which represents, phonetically, an 8-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

E E

You may choose the first or the second "E," and when you have done this, what have you?

Cases of Identity

Can you properly identify the names and characters listed below? The first has been checked for you.

1	Bard of Avon	Gen. Francis Marion	
2	Angel of Grimes	Robert Burns	
3	Hoosier Poet	Wm. Shakespeare	1
4	Iron Duke	Jenny Lind	
5	Lone Eagle	Andrew Jackson	
6	Man of Destiny	Duke of Wellington	
7	Old Hickory	Chas. Lindbergh	
8	Swedish Nightingale	Napoleon Bonaparte	
9	Plowman Poet	Florence Nightingale	
10	Swamp Fox	J. Whitcomb Riley	

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Odds and Ends

Pedal Power

The rickshaw has gone modern. Singapore now has tricycle rickshaws following their successful adoption in Bangkok, Siam. The coolie now sits in the saddle in front of the vehicle and pedals his passenger around.

Baalbek

The world-famous ruins at Baalbek, in Syria, are being restored by the French Government.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Drama of a £1 Note

(Reynolds News, London)

London

IF you bought a suit of clothes for a few pence, and then found a £1 note in the trouser pocket, what would you do?

Such a problem faced a workless man in one of the distressed areas of the North—where the people are still poor, but still too proud to accept charity.

From his village home the man trudged two miles to a parish church "jumble sale."

Displayed on the stalls was an assortment of clothing collected by a church in the more fortunate south of England, for distribution to the needy.

The distressed parishioners had made it clear that they preferred buying their necessities—if only for a few coppers—to accepting them as gifts from sympathizers.

And so the hero of this story bought his second-hand suit for a trifling sum, and walked back two miles to his home to try it on.

As men will, he tested the pocket accommodation—and in one pocket discovered a crisp piece of paper. It proved to be a £1 note.

But the new owner of the suit was troubled by his find.

He had paid for clothing, not for paper money. Perhaps somebody had accidentally mislaid that Treasury note.

So the workless man set out again on the two-mile walk to the jumble sale, and handed the note over to the local vicar.

The vicar found that the suit had been provided by a member of Immanuel Church, Streatham Common, London.

He communicated with the Rev. E. N. Porter Goff of Immanuel. The donor of the suit was traced.

And the donor disclosed that the £1 note had been placed deliberately in the pocket in the hope that it might reach somebody who was in need of it.

"I have no doubt," Mr. Porter Goff told me, "that the note found its way back to that honest man of the distressed area."

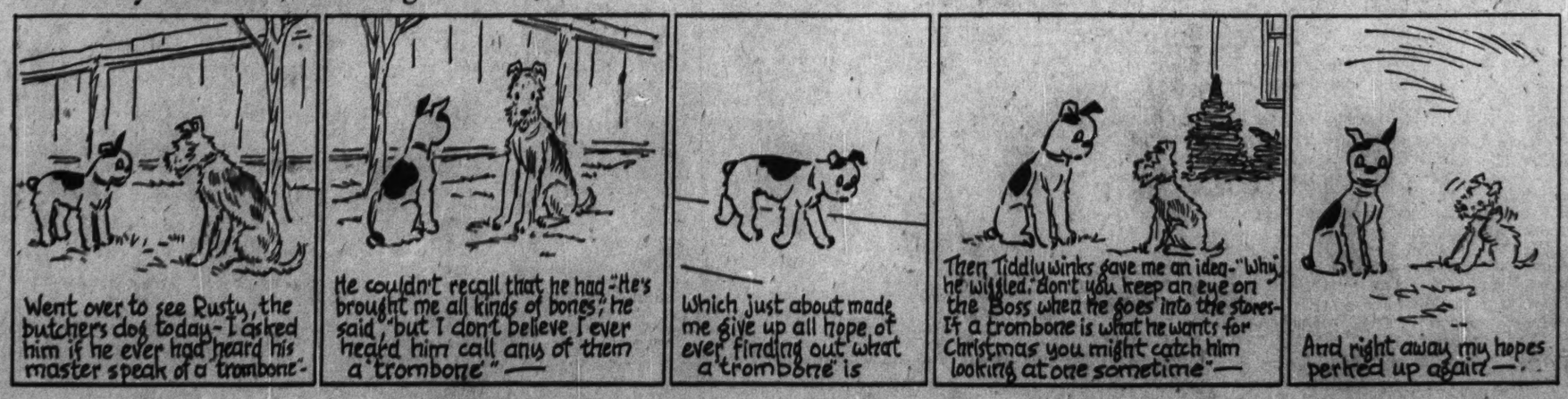
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's December 16th Present*

By Le Pelley

HURRY—BUDDY! OPEN IT!!
I CAN HARDLY WAIT!!
MAYBE IT WILL BE A REAL CHAIR FOR THE CLUBHOUSE
IT MIGHT BE A BIG WAGON!!
WHAT IS THE MATTER, BUD? WHAT IS IT?
IT'S—IT'S—NOTHING! THE BOX IS EMPTY!
OH, WHAT A MEAN TRICK!
I'M S'PRISED AT YOU, TUBBY!
HOW COULD YOU SEND US AN EMPTY PACKAGE!!
YOU WERE PRETTY DISAPPOINTED WERE N'T YOU!!!
BUT REMEMBER—CHRISTMAS IS STILL COMING FOR YOU, AND YOU'LL GET OTHER PACKAGES WITH THINGS IN THEM!! BUT SOME FAMILIES MAY BE DISAPPOINTED JUST AS YOU ARE NOW—AND YOU SEE HOW IT FEELS! SO LET US ALL BE SURE THAT NO ONE AS FAR AS WE KNOW HAS AN EMPTY CHRISTMAS!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fresh Hope*

By Carmack


Went over to see Rusty, the butchers dog today- I asked him if he ever had heard his master speak of a trombone-
He couldn't recall that he had- "He's brought me all kinds of bones," he said, "but I don't believe I ever heard him call any of them a 'trombone'"
Which just about made me give up all hope of ever finding out what a 'trombone' is
Then Tiddlywinks gave me an idea- "Why," he wiggled, "don't you keep an eye on the Boss when he goes into the stores- If a trombone is what he wants for Christmas you might catch him looking at one sometime"—
And right away my hopes perked up again—

Bible Arithmetic

No. 31

To the number of letters in the name of the longest book in the Bible. ——

Add the number of letters in the name of the bread substitute sent to the wandering Israelites. ——

Multiply by the number of the chapter in Exodus where we find the Ten Commandments ..... ——

Divide by the number of New Testament books attributed to Peter ..... ——

Subtract the number of words in the Sixth Commandment ..... ——

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Table Plaques

A MAN who was out of employment obtained a number of pieces of plate glass and mirrored them for table plaques. He had one set of two plaques that sold exceptionally well. They were round in shape, one a bit larger than the other. The large one was used under a round flower bowl, and the smaller plaque, which had a round hole in its center, was placed on top of the bowl—and flowers were placed in the plaque opening. A single water lily or a few tulips reflecting their beauty in the top plaque made such a charming table decoration that it was an easy matter to sell these table sets.—Mrs. C. D. L., Ames, Iowa.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An Anglo-American Experience

NOW that the tumult and the shouting over a king's departing has somewhat died away, it may be possible to examine a question frequently asked in the last week: How has Edward's abdication affected Anglo-American relations?

First, it should be said that George Bernard Shaw's genius for misunderstanding the United States was never more fully exhibited than in his assumption that Americans would be affronted by British refusal to accept a particular American woman as Queen. The people of the United States may easily go astray in the labyrinth of British constitutional customs; there is much that they do not fully sense about the nuances of British social and political thinking. But it may safely be said that they quickly recognized what was wrong with the picture of Mrs. Simpson as the successor of Queen Mary.

Actually, Americans appeared much more interested in King Edward than in their own countrywoman. And so far from resentment, there was a revealing sympathy, chiefly at first for the King but later and fundamentally for the British people and their free institutions. On many who had never appreciated the strength of democracy in Britain or the equal rank of the Dominions, the unquestioned dominance of Parliament and the co-operation of the whole Commonwealth made a deep impression. Indeed, in the sense that understanding has been increased, it should be said that the Anglo-Saxon cousins have been brought nearer by this trial of British hearts, in which to an amazing extent Americans shared.

There has been, understandably, some outcry in England against the American press. Of course, we have no intention of defending the business of selling scandal and sensation. There was too much of it in this case, and American papers were some weeks ahead of the British. But Anglo-American relations will not be helped if certain misconceptions are allowed to remain. Mr. Baldwin said in his speech in the House of Commons that there had been much "criticism" of the King in the American press. We believe that statement is historically inaccurate. We can recall no censure of the King in the American press during the weeks before London woke up one morning to see in its own press pictures of "a constitutional crisis fresh from the hair dressers."

Rather it might be said that the American press was too uncritical. And now it appears that the British press may have been remiss in imposing a voluntary censorship on itself. Of course it hoped that the situation which had developed would be straightened out without publicity. But in the light of events it appears that it left British readers unprepared for a shock and the King ignorant of what public opinion would be. The Edinburgh Scotsman says:

> The absence of public criticism may have led him into believing there would be no objection to the course which he ultimately laid before his ministers.

Mr. Baldwin commends the King for his frankness and implies that it was much better to have the matter brought up at this time than later. Yet from his own account it appears that the marriage issue might not have been brought up had not the American press displayed the same frankness as the King. Without in any way indorsing journalism that pries into private affairs, it is possible to recognize that democratic government implies adequate information on all public affairs, and that in this case, where the two were difficult to distinguish, the American press may have served the ends of constitutional government in Britain.

Buttressing Belgium

SPEAKING in London on behalf of the British Government recently, Mr. Anthony Eden, the United Kingdom's Foreign Minister, used these fateful words:

> Let me again affirm that the independence and integrity of Belgium is a vital interest for this nation, and that Belgium can count upon our help if she is ever a victim of unprovoked aggression.

This is a plain statement that nobody can misunderstand. It means there is to be no wavering in the British Government's often declared determination to defend, as if it were its own, that much-fought-over frontier, the River Rhine. Spoken as it has been at a moment of some tension between France and Germany, it precludes such misapprehension as that which occurred in the years immediately preceding the World War. It is often contended that the calamity of 1914-18 might have been avoided if Sir Edward Grey, Britain's then Foreign Minister, had on the same question used language as unequivocal as that now employed by Mr. Eden.

The pronouncement has been a courageous one. The implementing of it might quite conceivably involve Britain in war. It is a pronouncement nevertheless that needed to be made. It threatens no one. Coupled as it has rightly been with an assurance that collective security as complete as that intended for Belgium is available to all European states, it should have a definitely pacificatory effect.

Spending Peace Power Wisely

SINCE the day Germany withdrew simultaneously from the League of Nations and the Geneva Disarmament Conference, there has been a tendency toward fatalism in Europe itself and overseas. Almost as though people enjoy predicting disaster, they increasingly discuss the prospects of another war. So complete has been this defeatist attitude that almost no substantial steps have been taken to avert it.

President Roosevelt injected a new and heartening note into this depressing atmosphere with his overture to the twenty-one republics of the Americas to put their own house in order and make sure that at least among themselves there shall be peace. Encouraged by the general applause accorded Mr. Roosevelt, the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, promptly hinted at reconvening the old but dormant disarmament conference. Now comes word that a group of influential advisers are urging President Roosevelt to follow up his Buenos Aires success with a dramatic call for a world arms truce supplemented by a non-aggression pact and some arrangement for examining the problem of raw material resources which lies behind much of the nationalist dissatisfaction of the day.

Such a suggestion is like the first breath of spring. But pleasing as it appears at first sight, such a move should not be undertaken lightly, and it is highly questionable whether the time is yet ripe for it. Mr. Roosevelt enjoys an enhanced prestige in Europe following the elections. That prestige can serve the cause of peace if spent wisely, but it must not be squandered again as his original prestige in 1933 was in the London Economic Conference. Another immature and ill-timed move would damage even more seriously the United States' value to the world as a peacemaker.

While details of the plan now being urged on Mr. Roosevelt are not known, there are indications of some superficiality of thinking behind it. It ignores, for example, the probable fact that an arms truce at this time would be considered unacceptable by Britain and France, who consider themselves momentarily behind in the rearmament race.

The proposal to link the raw materials problem with disarmament is fundamentally sound, however difficult diplomatically, and may one day provide the framework for a satisfactory peace formula. But before President Roosevelt risks his prestige in Europe on a proposal for an arms truce he no doubt will wish to make certain that he is spending his effort wisely.

Sense and Censor

BOTH Great Britain and the United States have their problems of screen censorship. It is therefore appropriate that a film made in the one country should have provided an occasion for the censorship system of the other to advance toward a needed flexibility. This film is "The Green Pastures."

Like many another aspect of the films, British screen censorship is to a large extent based on that of the stage. There are certain subjects which the British theater censorship automatically rejects. It often bans plays dealing with other matters, as it originally banned Mr. John Van Druten's "Young Woodley." But in these cases it may on reflection withdraw its veto. This never happens in relation to the automatically forbidden topics. One of these is any subject that involves the personal representation either of Jesus or of the Deity. Thus "The Green Pastures," the beautifully simple translation into terms of the theater of the elements of Negro Christian faith so popular in America, cannot be presented on the English stage. The picturized version was also banned from the screen.

The British Board of Film Censors has, however, opened a new epoch by withdrawing its first decision, and allowing the film to be publicly exhibited. It thus recognizes, for the first time in British entertainment, that it is not so much the subject that matters, but what is said about it.

Home From the Sea

ONCE again the waiting spires of Gloucester ring with good tidings. Home from the sea comes the schooner Raymonde, safe in Cape Ann's calm embrace after a desperate battle with fire, during storm and darkness far offshore. Few but those who wrest their bread from the waters can fully realize the perils which beset the fishermen of Gloucester.

These seawise men of Gloucester know their book. They have the courage of their salty learning, too. And so another ship makes port, with smudgy sail and smoldering hull that bespeaks the triumph of her company over the perils of the deep.

Thus pealing bells proclaim what exultant hearts express in fervent prayer. It seems Thanksgiving comes many times a year to the fishermen of Gloucester—and to those who stay ashore and count the flashing beams on Dog Bar Breakwater that guide their men safely home from the sea.

History of a Crusade

Book News of the Day

ON THE day when THE NEW REPUBLIC ANTHOLOGY: 1915-1935, edited by Groff Conklin (New York: Dodge. $3) came to hand, Stanley Baldwin made this statement at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London's Guildhall: "War . . . means in the end anarchy and world revolution." Who would have ventured a statement like that twenty years ago? The answer is, the editor of the New Republic, Herbert Croly., With greater penetration, he wrote:

"Such a colossal error as the present war demands an equally colossal expiation. During the next twenty-five years the heart of western civilization will be searched, its shams exposed, and its final integrity tested. If there has been a real need, as so many patriots have proclaimed, of purification by war, there will be no less a need of purification by revolution. . . . Men and women deprived so long of their accustomed comfort and safety will resume them with a deeper satisfaction, and will not give them up as long as the organization of society permits those benefits to be obtained at the expense of others."

Editor Croly concluded: "Modern civilization is divided against itself. The division finds expression sometimes in war and sometimes in revolution. It is the business of those working for a higher level of civilization to mitigate the schism. But for the present, they cannot do so by outlawing either war or revolution. They cannot get rid of either without getting rid of both and of the causes of both."

In that quotation, whose prophetic power can scarcely be denied in retrospect, there is found the seminal essence of the New Republic's postwar crusade. Editor Croly, his intellectual or emotional associates and successors, never ceased to labor for that removal of the abuses of capitalism which Mr. Croly terms revolution. "We called it a journal of opinion," he wrote. "Its object was less to inform or entertain its readers than to start little insurrections in the realm of their convictions. Opinions are the currency by which the citizens of a democracy exchange spiritual values. But just because they pass through many hands, serve so many doubtful purposes and are accepted at their face value by undiscriminating tradesmen, they tend to become dull, shopworn and even debased. . . . We wished to prick or even goad public opinion into being more vigilant and hospitable, into considering its convictions more carefully and into attaching to them a higher intrinsic value."

There were few such incorruptibly daring voices in 1915; they have multiplied many times since. And while the liberal may complain at their stridency and the sharpness of their goad, who will deny that the greatest service of these periodicals has been to awaken the liberal himself from that too easy-going, smooth-it-over attitude toward which he is prone?

It is to be greatly regretted that the editors of this anthology shut out much of the politics and diplomacy. They filled the pages with more timeless literary material which makes entertaining reading, but is a sideshow to the main purposes of the magazine. The war, the Versailles treaty, the postwar break-up of collective security, the boom and depression—one would scarcely know by a perusal of these pages that they took place. This anthology should have been more genuinely autobiographical.

S. R. D.

Shell Game

Two Corner Welcome

SOFIA

MY FRIEND Tsakoff is a Bulgarian editor. He has spent all his life among his people, so is pretty well acquainted with them. But when I recently visited him in his office he said he had learned something new.

"Why, I think I am just beginning to discover our peasant!" he exclaimed. Then he told me how an American bride had been received in her husband's village.

The bridegroom's name is Neikoff. He is the only son of a well-to-do peasant in the village of Two Corners, near the city of Pleven in northwest Bulgaria. When I say well-to-do, I mean the father has forty acres of land, a team of horses, a yoke of oxen, an iron plow, and a number of pigs and chickens. He lives in a fairly well-built, three-room house. He raises corn, wheat, grapes, sunflower seed, melons, and sugar beets, and can normally sell them for enough to pay his taxes, provide clothes for his family, and buy the soap, dyestuffs, salt and the few other things the household needs.

In the "good old times" before the World War the needs were even fewer. But Two Corners has grown "modern," and now there is not only a bed, a table and chairs in the Neikoff's house, but the women folk demand shoes, store stockings and blouses from store cloth. They even clamor for a mirror. Young Neikoff could have lived quite comfortably at home, especially since he was the only son in a leading family. But he had greater ambitions. So, after finishing the grade school in his village he went to the gymnasium (Junior College) in Pleven, twenty-five miles away. Every week, for five years, the folks sent him cheese, bread, salt pork, beans, fruit and clean clothes from home, with a dollar or so for ready cash at Christmas and Easter.

After the gymnasium, Neikoff went to Sofia to study in the university. But it was too far away for him to receive food from home and he found making a living very difficult. So after learning English at the Y. M. C. A. he left for the United States to seek his fortune. The father made the supreme sacrifice of selling a vineyard in order to get money for the boat and train tickets.

Neikoff, as many other foreign students, found good friends in America. He got ahead, secured an M. A., became an American subject, married an American wife, and bought an American automobile. This all represented notable success, so he returned to show his acquisitions to the home folks.

Martha is his bride's name. She is energetic and enterprising and has always managed to have a job.

Although Two Corners is only ninety-six miles from Sofia, it was late in the afternoon of a rainy day when the bride and groom, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Tsakoff, arrived there. But their auto was sighted by watchers, while it was still a mile away, and before they reached the edge of the village such a crowd had gathered that the streets were fairly blocked. Hundreds of voices shouted welcome and as many people as could, pushed their hands through the windows to greet the guests. Flowers were piled into the car until the four inmates were half buried, and there were also heaps of apples, grapes and pears.

The whole village had turned out. Here was Martha from Utopia, coming right to Two Corners, driving her own car. She had traveled from that distant, legendary land. It was a fairy story.

When Martha had moved the fruit and flowers away from the pedals as best she could, she blew her horn and slowly pushed a way through the crowd into town, with the running boards full of admirers, and others holding on behind.

When they reached the place of Father and Mother Neikoff, the yard was already full, and when they pushed through the crowd into the house they found it also full—all three rooms. The people in the house moved out very slowly, leaving gifts. The people from the yard pressed in irresistibly, bringing gifts. Night came, the time for supper had long since passed, but the line of welcomers seemed to have no end.

So, at last, Father Neikoff struggled to the door and begged his neighbors to withdraw, that the bride might rest. But early the next morning the house was surrounded by peasants, again, and not with those from Two Corners only, but with others from neighboring villages. They had come to see the legendary bride, that could drive an automobile from a legendary land, and with true Bulgarian generosity they gave her gifts.

They brought gipsies to play bagpipes and violins, they sang folk songs, danced folk dances in the street before the house.

It was a celebration such as Two Corners had never seen. Not until the third day did anybody go to work. R. H. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Outrageous" Proposal?

MR. DUFF COOPER'S dislike of ecclesiastics who disagree with him is now well known to the public. But his attack on the Bishop of Birmingham in Staffordshire on Monday is, nevertheless, if correctly reported, a most surprising oration. The Bishop, Mr. Duff Cooper is reported to have said, might have "found sufficient causes of a religious nature to preach about in the pulpit without entering into politics." Yet not only had he entered into politics; but he had made a "ludicrous," "impracticable" and "impossible" proposal, which (in Mr. Duff Cooper's opinion) must have made his audience "laugh at him while he was preaching."

And what was this eccentric, this outrageous proposal made by the Bishop? He suggested, we find, that the British Crown Colonies should be transferred to the international authority of the League of Nations. Now there are arguments for and against the proposal for an international agreement to place colonies under the control of some sort of improved mandatory system. But it is a proposal which must at least command the sympathy of all who sincerely regard the Colonial Empire as a trust to be conducted in the interests of the natives and not as an opportunity for imperialistic domination. Yet Mr. Duff Cooper considers that this proposal "would disgrace a street-corner orator."

We are all in favor of demanding a high standard of statesmanship from street-corner orators; but it is a little hard on them that they should be debarred from urging a policy which scores of our most respected public men—from Lord Cecil downward—have approved. —*The Economist* (London).

Peace Built on Justice

I CONSIDER that no world conference has ever, to the same extent as this, been inspired by so deep and sincere an aspiration for organic peace based on the indestructible principles that should serve to establish it firmly, such as: the duty of not resorting to war; establishment of the doctrine of repudiation of territorial conquests obtained by means of force; conciliation and arbitration as a compulsory method for settlement of international conflicts and, consequently, the setting up of permanent courts for deciding such conflicts.

I have great faith that the results of the Buenos Aires Peace Conference . . . will not only be a basis for peace throughout the American Continent, but will also establish principles that will serve as an example to the rest of the world.

The results of this conference should strengthen the League of Nations in its noble work for peace, the more as events now taking place not only involve struggles of an international character, but are due to deep-seated causes of social origin that affect the whole of humanity.—*Gen. Eduardo Hay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.*

Gold That Tarnishes Not

GOOD tastes are wealth. One who likes poetry, music and the fine things in literature and art is rich. Nor need he, like his ancestors, be deprived of following his tastes because of poverty. The world's richest art forms are to be had these days without money and without price.

Good habits are wealth, . . .

Friends are wealth. One true friend in time of need is worth a score of paid retainers or a city full of calculating sycophants. Nor does it require especial genius to make friends, and therefore no especial genius to build this kind of wealth.

A good many people these past few years have scraped the bottom of material comforts and conveniences, only to discover that with good friends, and fine tastes they were rich beyond avarice. May that lesson stay learned as the tide of things returns.—*Ulster County News* (Kingston, N. Y.).

The Wide Horizon

Reforming the League

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

THAT the League needs reforming no one can deny. But it may be doubted whether the Committee of Twenty-eight which is asked to work out a new draft Covenant will carry things very far, for the rival views in the League itself appear irreconcilable, while outside the League are important nations whose co-operation is indispensable which hold entirely different opinions. The chances are, therefore, that sanctionists and anti-sanctionists, revisionists and anti-revisionists, universalists and anti-universalists, will cancel each other out, and that the Covenant will be left much as it is.

Nor would such a failure to make verbal changes matter much, provided there was a real change of heart. Indeed, in another place I have put forward the apparently paradoxical proposition that if the League wishes to enjoy vigorous life it will immediately tear up the Covenant. I should be prepared to accept an amendment from those who think that course is too drastic; and to admit that it is merely necessary to ignore the Covenant in future—as in fact various sections of it have been consistently ignored in the past.

Before accusing me of sacrilege, or cynicism, or frivolity, or something equally unpleasant, let the reader pause to consider that the Covenant is not sacrosanct, as is curiously pretended. It might have been altogether different. Many of its provisions were put in by accident. They were not really believed by everybody to be satisfactory. There was a clash of opposing conceptions and contradictory compromises. There was a total lack of experience, and the League was itself an experiment. The Covenant is not taboo, and nothing is more foolish than to treat it as untouchable.

"Very good," says a doubtful reader, "but that argument only leads to the reconsideration of the Covenant; the strengthening or the elimination of economic and military sanctions; the deletion or implementing of the promise to revise treaties; the complete rejection of the disarmament obligations which have been flouted, or their immediate fulfilment. It does not lead to the dropping of the Covenant."

To which I reply: "Why not? We have persistently disregarded the disarmament clauses, we have never made use of the revision clauses, and we have avoided the sanctions clauses on several occasions and turned them into a parody in the end. If this be permissible, why should it be improper, *a priori*, to forget the whole of the Covenant in the interest of the League, which might thus start afresh, with a clean slate, unhampered by what were, after all, only intended to be guiding rules, which have proved to be unworkable? I am simply suggesting that the League should not be bound by so-called legality—or rather League-ality—but should be perfectly free to deal with the international situation as its members think fit. Give it *carte blanche!* It cannot do worse; it may do better if it is unfettered by the red tape of interpretations and expert advice and precedents and texts. Instead of searching which article applies—why it applies—how it applies—to what extent it applies—in which way it can be turned so as not to apply—let the League tackle problems directly, allow no paper screen to be interposed between it and reality, not ask what are its powers under a particular paragraph, but what powers it can actually command in the world of nations.

If I am pressed too hard I will confess that my proposal for the abolition of the Covenant as the most effective reform of the League is what the French call a *boutade*. It is not, perhaps, to be taken literally. But it is not to be considered purely as a joke. If you will take the trouble to think about the matter, you will see that it contains a highly important truth that I am surprised no one has pointed out in connection with the League. It is the letter that killeth; it is the spirit that giveth life. And it is not so much the letter of the Covenant as the spirit of the League which requires renovation. Revision of the Covenant is really a trivial occupation for international jurists; but reform of the League is a noble task in which people in all countries can play their part.

Surely even the man in the street has begun to suspect that something has gone wrong when he reads that nothing can be done about the menace of war in Africa, however loudly it is announced, until war actually comes nine months later, because the lawyers hold that unanimity, including the vote of the parties, is necessary under Article XI. Even he begins to wonder whether the trouble with the League is that it has grown formalist when he is told that men can slay each other and burn and destroy in Spain, but no Article of the Covenant can be invoked. As for the initiated, they have, unless they are totally devoid of mental sight, long ago realized that the League has chosen to fasten the Covenant like a ball and chain to its leg, and that it will have a chance only if the shackles are knocked off. It is not tinkering with the Covenant, it is the enfranchisement of the League from verbal fetters and a new spirit of vigorous purpose in the cause of righteousness, that will save the Geneva institution from becoming merely—an institution.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Neither Communism Nor Fascism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am not a Legionnaire, neither am I a communist or a fascist for that matter; but I was impressed in reading recently what was to me the most liberal statement ever issued by a National Legion Commander.

American Legion Commander Colmery denounced the treatment of Earl Browder at Terre Haute and Tampa and declared, "The time has come for the American Legion to give serious thought to our traditional Americanism. The convention mandate which directs us to oppose communism makes it equally mandatory upon us also to opose fascism."

ELLIOTT A. NILES

Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, DECEMBER 16, 1936

Poinsettias: For Christmas Cheer—*See Article on Page 4*

Water Color by Robert Blattner

Unofficial Armistice

Soldiers, Ordered to Kill One Another, For Once Followed Their Natural Instincts Instead, and at Christmas Time, 1914, They Played Games in "No Man's Land," Shared Gifts, and Sang Carols

By Major Henry L. Cabuche

TO THE TRENCHES on Christmas Eve! Those were our orders. We marched up to the battle front with memories of another Christmas—was it only a year ago? Now we were pushing through the slush that heavy rain had brought, to relieve our comrades and take their places in the muddy trenches.

We were a Territorial Battalion, part of a well-known London Infantry Brigade. We volunteered for service on the outbreak of hostilities and it was not long before we were sent to the front line trenches of the Western Front to share the fighting with the regulars.

We were working in reliefs of half battalion units. Christmas Eve, 1914, was the date for the Right-half battalion, in which I was commanding one of the companies, to relieve the Left-half.

* * *

Our billets consisted of a cotton mill, stacked with machinery. Here we received the many Christmas gifts sent to us by friends and relatives and delivered by the excellent postal service. We gathered up our parcels of food and our other gifts and carried them off to the trenches, laughing and doing our best to make believe it was a real Christmas.

Ours was not a nice outlook. We found we were to take over a far longer section than was usual for a strength such as ours. A great part of the trenches had fallen in, owing to a thaw the rain had hurried. The rest were deep in water.

Having satisfied myself my line was protected, I went to my dugout behind the trench. It was in a deplorable condition. There was no fire-pail to offer a welcome glow, only mud and damp and the surrounding inky darkness.

That was our position when the "unofficial armistice" of Christmas, 1914, commenced.

For myself, I was pondering out the situation, which was so very far from reassuring, when my sergeant came up to report unusual movements in the German lines, not 200 yards away.

I went out to have a look, much concerned as to the possibility of an attack on our lines. We might be too sparsely protected to hold out.

The picture that met my gaze was extraordinary. Out over the pitted muddy darkness, I could see triangles of light stretching along the German front and well back into their lines, spaced at regular intervals and increasing in number each minute. Not understanding the meaning of these curious lights, I hurriedly took all precautionary measures, issuing the order for my men to stand to arms, but not to open fire without my orders. I knew the troops on my flanks would have seen the action of the enemy and acted accordingly.

In silence we waited. It was whilst considering my best course to take that a voice came out suddenly and clearly from the pitch blackness of the night on my immediate front.

"English soldier!" the voice from no man's land called out, "We no shoot if you no shoot."

* * *

It was difficult to restrain my men from opening fire. I managed to do this and, calling out to the man in no man's land, I asked for an explanation of his action and warned him that if he came any nearer my men would open fire.

The voice called out once more. He was a German soldier. He was an ambassador from his comrades in the trenches. They desired to cease hostilities during Christmas Eve and Christmas Day and to join the English soldiers in celebrating a holiday by the singing of carols. Would the English soldiers sing carols alternately with the German soldiers—they were ready to start at once.

All this was explained in quite good English. It was then that I understood the object of the lights in the German trenches. They were intended to represent Christmas trees.

I told the man to return to his trenches and commence singing carols. For a while there was silence. We peered to catch a glimpse of him but could see nothing. And then came the sound of men's voices singing carols in the trenches on the other side of no man's land.

We were inclined to look on the thing as a joke at first, but what had started as a joke soon became real community singing, first the "enemy" and then our men singing to one another across the darkness the familiar Christmas hymns such as "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," and "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night." Even that beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," came echoing along the trenches and many hearts were touched by its message.

* * *

Thus the night was spent. I do not think that any who heard it will forget the lovely music wafted on the breeze across the intervening desolation.

On our right an Irish unit had also ceased fire and were exchanging carols, with a proviso that a rocket should be fired at midnight following Christmas Day, closing the "armistice."

On our left a celebrated Guards regiment were not so readily induced to cease hostilities, as apparently the Christmas festivities did not much concern them. But I learned later that through the offices of their chaplain an arrangement was concluded by which the New Year was to be celebrated in peace. Following this arrangement all firing in my immediate area ceased.

Later the Guards joined the German lines opposite them in the burial of the dead left between the lines. The two sides subsequently held a football match.

By the morning of Christmas Day a fog had drifted up, enveloping no man's land so that it was difficult to see exactly what was happening on our front, but my sergeant reported that numbers of our soldiers had gone over the top and were fraternizing with the enemy.

Deciding to inquire for myself, I put aside my firearms, and made my way toward the sound of voices which could be heard plainly out in front. There I found British and German troops exchanging mementos of the occasion.

One German gave me a cigarette box, in which I noticed with deep interest details of his address and the unit opposing my battalion. It was numerically identical with my own unit! The number of the battalion, the brigade, the division, and the army corps of the two opposing units corresponded exactly.

* * *

As I have previously stated, I came into the trenches this 1914 Christmas loaded with gifts of food. Discovering that the German officer had no such "goodies," I sent a messenger to ask if he would care to share my parcels with me. So it was my pleasure to unpack puddings, cakes and fruits from home and share them with my unseen "enemy."

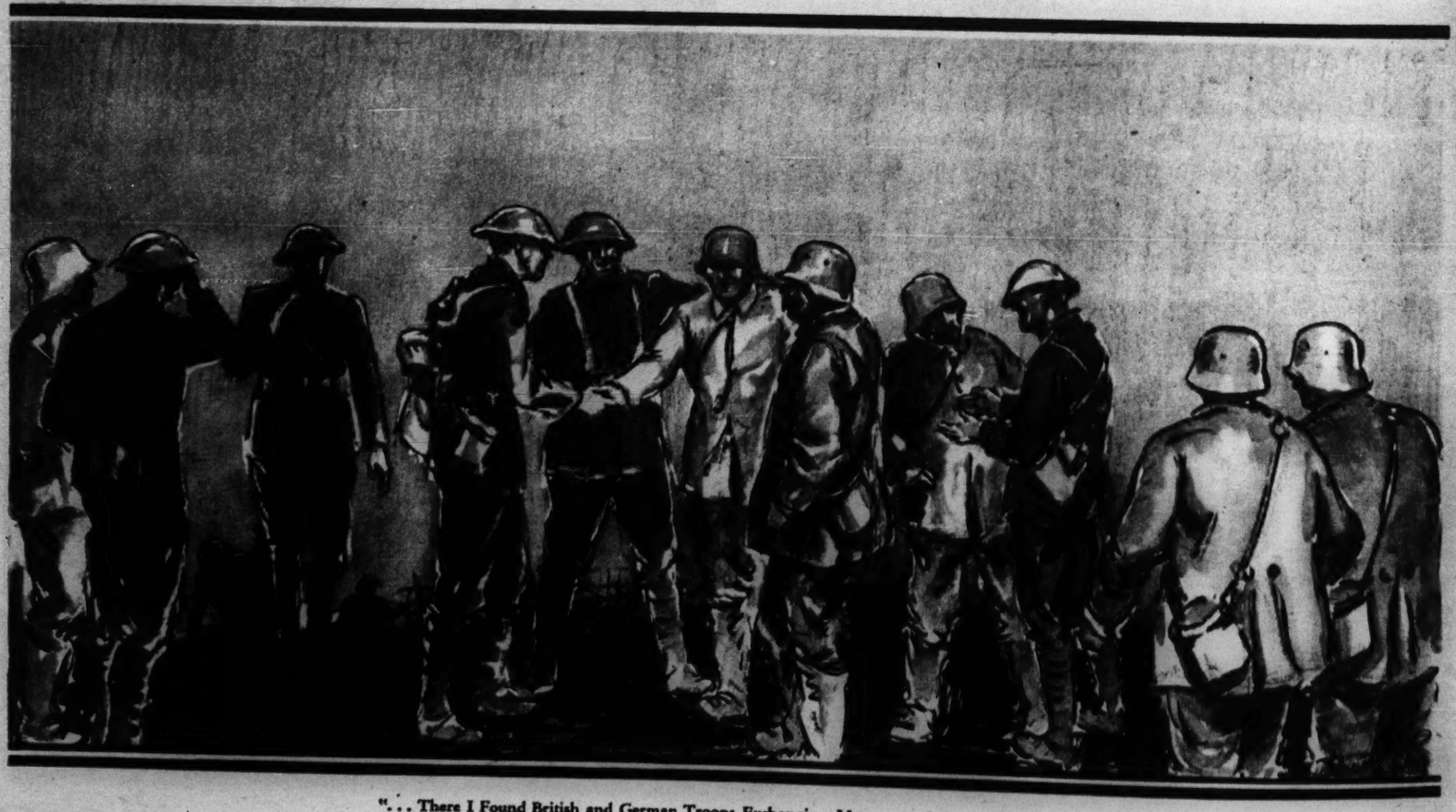
Exactly how long this condition of affairs lasted I do not know, but it ran into the New Year. Irrespective of orders from the authorities, nothing happened to break the silence of the front, except songs and talks and the notes of musical instruments—no bombs, no guns, no rifles, no shells.

I went on leave of absence when we were next relieved, but later I asked a brother officer why he had not opened fire when ordered. His answer was laconic:

"How could I shoot a sitting rabbit?"

In a way I am glad I was on leave when hostilities began again. I had good cause to do some deep thinking when I saw a one-time battlefield turned into a sports stadium with the onlooking ranks of soldiers swollen by sightseers from behind the lines. It was an event never to be forgotten.

Do the masses ever want war?



"... There I Found British and German Troops Exchanging Mementos of the Occasion ..."

World Prospects at Buenos Aires

The "Good Neighbor" Policy, Which Many Hope Will Be Implemented at the Current Conference, May Set an Example for Europe and Asia to Follow

By Erwin D. Canham

Photo by James Sanders

WHERE PAN-AMERICAN NATIONS HAVE BEEN CONFERRING

The Palace of Congress in Buenos Aires, of White Marble, Is Here Seen, as It Appears From the Avenida de Mayo, a Main Thoroughfare, Looking Across the Spacious Plaza Congreso.

AS ANOTHER YEAR of precarious peace draws toward its close, the hopes of men who are working and thinking in the interest of the world community have turned from the patient council chambers of Geneva, turned from the fevered chancelleries of the European capitals, and are centered upon Buenos Aires.

Does there lie in this inter-American effort, they are asking, any substantial contribution to the universal problem of war or peace? Will this meeting revive hopes, set an example of peace-making, assist rather than detract from the League's effort at Geneva? Or is the whole of Latin America about to break away from the League structure? Is there anything more than pious hope and perfervid oratory in this latest conference? What can another conference do, anyway? Are there not selfish motives of the United States involved? And will not the jealousies of the Latin-American republics, plus the pull they are under from Europe, prevent agreement?

It is impossible to answer any of these questions with finality. Right at the outset, the world needs to hear and to weigh the concrete proposals which are made by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, as well as by the other heads of states and foreign ministers in attendance at this meeting, unprecedented in the western world. The very scope of the conference is unknown in advance, and its whole orientation may be altered by the closely-guarded proposals President Roosevelt bore south with him on his cruiser.

* * *

But it is possible to make reconnaissance in the fields confronting the Buenos Aires meeting, to list in simplified form the general aspirations of the conference which have a bearing upon the world problem. Plainly in sight are the following goals:

1. Spotlighted by the enormous prestige now enjoyed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, the conference hopes to encourage—indeed, to inspire—the world with the example of a hemisphere at peace, able to control and organize its ambitions, avoiding alike the autocracy of a "big stick" in Washington and the anarchy of conflicting jealousies. "We know that things are going badly in Europe," the conference would say. "But cheer up. Peace is not an impossibility. We have it. So can you." This is the first goal.

2. Second, the conference hopes to blaze the way in a rational organization of peace on a regional basis. The present welter of treaties and pacts is even worse in America than it is in Europe, for agreement has been piled on agreement since 1880. But out of the plethora of pacts, few were respected or could be applied to the settlement of the latest conflict, the Chaco war. The existence of regional agreements and influences hampered the League. It was immediately after that experience that President Roosevelt suggested this conference. If satisfactory machinery can be forged, through which the governments on the spot can handle their associated problems, while still co-operating in the universal mechanism at Geneva, then the League will have had its greatest contribution for several weary years.

3. Third, the conference has opportunity to strike away some of the shackles on trade. If better commercial relations can be achieved in the Americas, their effects will girdle the globe. For the United States sticks to the most-favored-nation doctrine, under which any benefits wrought here are extended to all other nations making the same offer. And Latin-American restrictions on the manufactured products the southern continent must buy from the United States, from Europe, and from Japan grew apace in the lean years. Their diminution would help in easing the tautness overseas.

4. Fourth, in the evolution of a sound neutrality doctrine, the western nations can say to Europe or Asia: "We will not furnish the sinews of war, for we know that such a path leads to involvement for ourselves." Such a boycott, based on the neutrality policy of the United States, would be aimed primarily at protecting the Americas. But in a very real sense, it might serve to localize and even shorten wars, to widen the area of neutrality and attract European neutrals, attaining greater respect and safety for the necessities of neutrals.

5. Finally, the conference can say "Hands Off" to any non-American nations driven by stresses to cast longing eyes upon undeveloped territories and complaisant governments in the western hemisphere. A broadened Monroe Doctrine, written as a joint obligation of all the American republics, may serve to protect these nations from the lures of association with the European fascisms on the one hand, or the doctrine of communism on the other.

* * *

To this list of prospective achievements must of course be correlated the concrete proposals as they are advanced day by day during the sessions. Some of these projects, as they are already discussed confidentially in diplomatic circles, would have vast bearing on the other continents. There is, for example, a plan for an armaments holiday. Such a plan, until two or three years from now at least, sounds like a vain hope. There is a scheme for a new definition of aggression, with consultative treatment of the aggressor, based upon the crossing of a frontier by a nation's armed forces. There are the Central American proposals for an American League of Nations and Court of Justice. These are definitely opposed by other South American countries, and so cannot come to present fulfillment, probably to the relief of Geneva and The Hague.

Wide World Photos

AGUSTIN P. JUSTO, PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

After all, the most impressive aspect of the Buenos Aires Conference, viewed in advance, is the display of western hemisphere solidarity which it affords. Behind this façade there are, of course, many fissures. Rivalries and jealousies run through the diplomacies of these nations, too. But the greatest rivalry and jealousy of all—the long-abused, even the hated Colossus of the North—is no longer viewed as a menace.

As a climax of nearly ten years of gradual improvement, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have at last made the United States almost . . . popular! They started with a slogan, the Good Neighbor Policy, in the best tradition of diplomacy, like the Open Door, and the Monroe Doctrine, and the Fourteen Points. It was a slogan which had been received with polite jeers, jeers which became sharper south of the equator. But the new Administration in Washington implemented the slogan with deeds. The last marines were withdrawn from Haiti early in 1933; the Platt Amendment concerning Cuba was abrogated; Washington renounced its prerogative of intervention in the Isthmus of Panama; both the President and his Secretary of State made new and categorical commitments against intervention of all sorts; they co-operated tactfully in the settlement of the Chaco dispute; imposed and made effective an arms embargo; were tolerant toward debt defaulters; and kept their actual intervention in Cuba as quietly in the background as possible.

Thus, if the lesser rivalries between the Central and South American republics are still present, the greater rivalry is smaller than it has been since the first United States troops began to follow the adventuresome dollar into the counting-houses and mines and forests and cane-fields of Latin America. The elimination of such a very great bugbear in inter-American relations should reveal to the world the very practical advantages of self-interested magnanimity.

* * *

Similar magnanimity would pay returns in Asia too, both along the Manchu frontier and in North China; it would return dividends on the Danube and the Rhine, around the Baltic and in the Ukraine, in the Iberian peninsula and on the gay isles of the Mediterranean where submarines replace the bright sails of tourists' yachts.

To no group in the world should the example of peace-organizing in the Americas be more contagious than to the English-speaking nations. Great Britain has the onerous and terrible role of arbiter in Europe; the other members of the Commonwealth are concentrated upon the task of working

(Continued on page 16)

For Christmas Cheer

The Poinsettia, Like Cinderella, Was Rescued From Obscurity by a Good Fairy and It Remains a Vivid, Glowing Monument to Poinsett and His Aspirations for a Perpetual "Peace on Earth"

By Lewis Rex Miller

BECAUSE AN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT a century ago had a love of growing things, America today has a Christmas flower: the poinsettia.

Because this South Carolina gentleman of ante-bellum days saw much beauty in a humble little Mexican plant, shops and homes glow at the holiday season of the year with a brilliant dash of crimson.

Because Joel Roberts Poinsett, first American Minister to Mexico and later Secretary of War under President Van Buren, took some cuttings of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* home with him from his foreign post to Charleston, S. C., and lavished care upon them, a considerable industry has sprung up, an industry which deals in such delightful commodities as beauty and Christmas cheer.

Over the broad expanse of the United States at Christmastide glows the poinsettia. In New England, these hothouse blooms stand out in striking contrast to the ice and snow and evergreen of a wintry landscape. In southern California, acre upon acre of the same bright blooms stretch like a coronation carpet under a blue December sky. And growers of the choicest stock in poinsettia land ship cuttings to florists all over the nation on a vastly larger scale than Joel Poinsett ever would have dreamed when he brought his little handful of cuttings to his ancestral home in South Carolina.

* * *

There are poinsettias and poinsettias. There are white poinsettias, and pink poinsettias, and even double poinsettias. But to the American matron who decks her house at Christmas with holly, mistletoe and other seasonable decorations, there is just one poinsettia: the familiar simple cluster of crimson leaves which always makes itself the focus of the decorative scheme.

Almost everybody thinks of the poinsettia as a flower. But, believe it or not, it is not a flower at all. That is, the bright crimson leaves are not a flower. There is a flower on every poinsettia plant, but it is not the part that we usually describe as the flower. If you want to see a poinsettia flower, you almost have to search for it. It does not leap out at you. It remains comparatively obscure. It consists of the little, inconspicuous red and gold blossoms which cluster at the center of the brilliant whorl of leaves we usually think of as petals. These leaves, which are the plant's most conspicuous feature, are not petals at all. They are simply leaves, or bracts.

In recent years, the poinsettia has come to rival the cyclamen as the Christmas flower *par excellence*. All over the United States, professional growers devote whole greenhouses to its culture for some six months out of the year. This is necessary, because a higher temperature—a minimum night reading of 60 degrees—must be maintained for the poinsettia than for many other plants. By the same token, the poinsettia stands up better in steam-heated apartments than most of the other flowers that are available at this season of the year.

To meet the Christmas demand, growers in every big metropolitan center get their plants started in June or July. It is estimated that in the Boston area alone some 150,000 or 200,000 plants are produced every year, and the industry is correspondingly large in other centers of population. Great pains are taken to have the plants at their best just before Christmas. The height of the plant at the holiday season is regulated by the time the cutting is first taken, which is usually at some time between June and August 15, by pinching the plants back that appear to be growing too tall during August, and by the amount of heat and space given to them in the greenhouse.

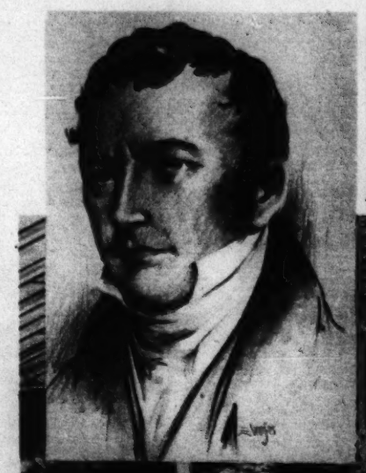
Paul Ecke, of Encinitas, California, who has an international reputation as a grower of poinsettias, attributes the great increase in their popularity as a Christmas pot plant during the last 15 years to the fact that growers have changed the varieties. The old *pulcherrima*, which was virtually the same plant that Joel Poinsett brought from Mexico a century ago, had a magnificent bloom, but it usually dropped its foliage within two or three days after being taken out of the greenhouse. New varieties which Mr. Ecke has had a large share in developing hold both their bloom and their foliage for weeks.

One still sees the *pulcherrima* growing out of doors in California, Florida, Texas and Arizona. Planted beside a sunny south wall of a bungalow, it sometimes grows as high as the verandah roof. Mr. Ecke has known exceptional plants to grow 19 to 20 feet high in a single year, and they often attain a height of 14 or 15 feet, and carry a magnificent bloom at the head of the stalk long after the green leaves have fallen away. Also popular as an outdoor ornament plant are the double poinsettias, which have full double centers like peonies. Single blooms sometimes measure 20 inches in diameter and 36 inches across the center of the ball. From these magnificent cultivated specimens, it is a long look backward to the simple plant that Joel Poinsett first presented to the American people.

Many a statesman and diplomatist has had his name perpetuated on a marble shaft. Parks and public gardens teem with busts and statues of illustrious persons. But few indeed are the men of affairs whose memory is preserved by a living plant.

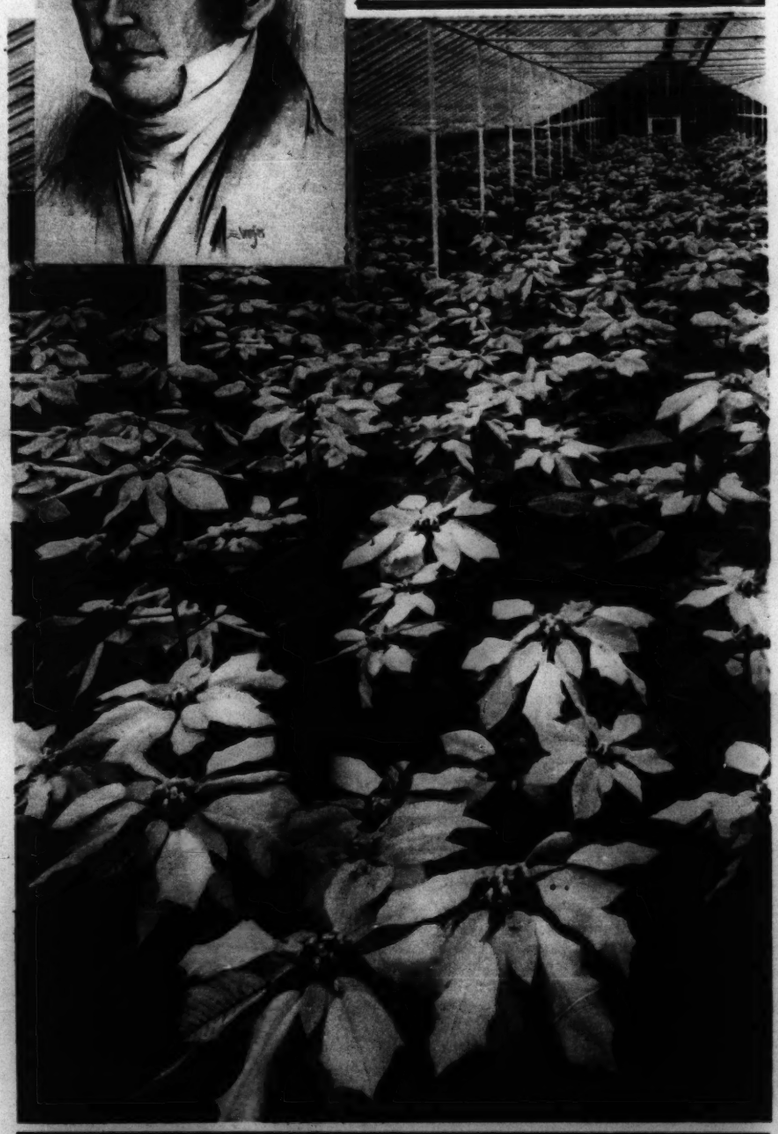
This is the rare privilege of Joel Poinsett. A man who rendered great services to his country, and throughout a picturesque and eventful career was much in the public eye, his principal memorial is a plant which brings his illustrious name again into prominence each year, and at a glorious season. Happy the man whose monument is a flower!

In this year of the Pan-American conference, it is especially appropriate that the achievements of Joel R. Poinsett should be recalled. For he was one of a few men who early caught the vision of a united America, North and South—united, that is, not under a single government, but in the purpose of perpetuating free and democratic government. He came onto the stage of world events just at the moment when South America was breaking away from the rule of Spain, when, to use the words of a British statesman, a new world was being called into existence to redress the balance of the old.



POINSETT AN...
Joel Roberts Poin... Minister to Mexico, G... Toward Popularity. A ... settia Greenhou...

Portrait Sketch by Dwight C. Sturges



Just at the time when the Monroe Doctrine was being promulgated, Poinsett was in the center of things, first as a special emissary, and later as the first United States Minister to Mexico. At every opportunity he threw himself, sometimes at considerable personal risk, into the struggle to make his own country and its southern neighbors free from European domination and dictation.

Poinsett appears to have been prepared by destiny for a role in these great intercontinental affairs. Born just at the close of the War of Independence, he was of Huguenot ancestry. His forbears had known what it was to flee oppression and find refuge in the New World. Yet there was no spirit of narrow isolationism in Poinsett's family and, like many another well-born American child of that period, he was soon taken to England, where he spent four years of his childhood. A lad of 15, he was back in the United States, attending the school which had been opened at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, by Dr. Timothy Dwight, later president of Yale college. Then he was off to England again, and for a time in Scotland, where he took up the study of medicine at Edinburgh.

* * *

To escape the rigors of the northern climate, he spent a winter in Portugal—and this was big with consequences for his future. He began that acquaintance with the Latin peoples which he was to continue on the western shores of the Atlantic, and he also began the mastery of languages which was to serve him as such an asset in diplomacy.

By the time he came of age, young Poinsett had decided that he wanted to be a soldier, and set about laying the foundations of a military career at the military academy in Woolwich, England. But his father had other plans for him, and brought him back to Charleston to study law. Law proved no more attractive to Poinsett than medicine had been, and soon he was off again, to spend seven or eight years traveling in Europe and western Asia. Here he learned something of diplomacy at first hand, for he had personal interviews with such eminent persons as Napoleon, Metternich, Alexander I, Necker and the Prince de Ligne.

Small wonder that President Madison found immediate use for this accomplished young traveler, and shipped him off on a special mission to South America, which was to be a long series of adventures. Even at this early date, before the outbreak of the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, Poinsett found great sections of South America preparing to break away from Spain. In Buenos Aires he encouraged the revolutionary parties, and, proceeding to Chile, he actually took command of some of the Republican forces, attacked the Spaniards and recaptured some American merchant vessels which they had seized when it was rumored that Spain and the United States were at war. When war broke out between the United States and England, Poinsett wanted to return home, but was prevented by British naval authorities at Valparaiso from embarking, so he crossed the Andes, sailed from Buenos Aires—and arrived home to find that the war was over.

Then came an interlude of several less adventurous years. Poinsett served two terms in the South Carolina Legislature, and was elected to Congress in 1821. But hardly had he taken his seat at Washington when he was sent on an

(Continued on page 18)

New Faces in the Senate

Fifteen Neophytes Will Take the Oath of Office as Members of the Upper House When Congress Meets on January 5, but Some of Them Are No Strangers in Washington

By Ruth and Tully Nettleton

When the Seventy-fifth Congress is about to convene and the cloakrooms of the United States Senate echo with backslappings and greetings of "Hello there, Jim," and "Glad to see you back, Bill," there will be fifteen new members among the ninety-six for whom introductions will be in order, members who will stand before the rostrum for the first time to receive the oath of office.

Yet, not all these fifteen will be strangers to Washington or Capitol Hill. Four of the number are members of last year's House of Representatives who have been graduated from that branch of Congress, four others have been governors of states with the political acquaintanceships such office carries, and at least two more have lived in Washington on official or unofficial business. All have, of course, distinguished themselves in various ways in their home states.

Among the state executives who followed successfully the tradition by which governors often aspire to represent their states in the Senate, the only Republican is the vigorous young H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who scored a victory in the primary election over the once powerful Senate figure, George H. Moses.

* * *

Mr. Bridges' Republicanism is of the liberal variety. He sponsored mothers' aid, minimum wage and milk control laws and favored unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. But he believes firmly in the pay-as-you-go policy and repeatedly declared his disbelief that the nation could "spend its way out of the depression."

As a member of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission before becoming governor, he is for strong regulation of public utilities. Last year he declared himself fully in sympathy with the Wheeler-Rayburn anti-holding-company bill.

The career of Senator-elect Bridges is the perfect story of a poor boy's rise to fame. Fatherless at the age of 9, he did all the chores of the farm while going to school, later worked his way through the University of Maine, then served as executive secretary of the state Farm Bureau. With his wife and three children, his home still is a farm near Concord.

Another New England state sends its Governor to the Senate. Theodore Francis Green, a Democrat, was one of the most active chief executives Rhode Island has ever had.

Although checkmated at first by a hostile State Senate, Governor Green in 1935 pushed through a New Deal program of workmen's compensation laws, minimum wage laws, utility rate investigation, housing, old-age pensions and voting-machine election reforms with a speed and thoroughness that amazed even Democratic party leaders.

Coming from old colonial stock, Governor Green has a scholastic background which includes attendance at Brown, Harvard and the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. He is a bachelor millionaire and lawyer of wide business interests. He told the New England Council two years ago, "Business must place the principles of humanity above the profit principle. As no nation can endure half slave and half free, so no nation can endure with 10 per cent of its people inordinately rich while 50 per cent cannot get the necessities of life."

From the Mountain West comes Gov. Edwin C. Johnson, known as "Ed" to most of the people of Colorado. Another farm boy, young Johnson went to work for a railroad and at length became a train dispatcher. After marriage he and his wife homesteaded a farm up in the sagebrush mountain country of northwestern Colorado, where he carried water three miles from a river, built a house and barn and built up a successful cattle ranch.

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H. STYLES BRIDGES
Republican, and Former Governor of New Hampshire

Harris & Ewing

ERNEST LUNDEEN
Farmer-Laborite, and Former Congressman From Minnesota

© Bachrach

HENRY CABOT LODGE JR.
Republican, and Formerly of the Massachusetts Legislature

AMONG THOSE PRESENT IN THE NEW SENATE

In 1922 he was elected to the state Legislature and served four terms, after which he stepped into the lieutenant-governorship and in 1932 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket.

As a legislator he had learned that for 57 years Assemblies had been adding boards and bureaus but that only one had ever been abolished—the Board of Horseshoe Examiners. He put through a reorganization code that chopped off some fifty such agencies and saved the State more than $1,000,000 annually. The remaining bureaus he consolidated under six elective heads who form an advisory council to the Governor.

* * *

The fourth Governor coming to the Senate is Clyde H. Herring, who four years ago became the first Democratic Governor of Iowa in forty years. When a boy he went to work in a Detroit jewelry store, clerking, sweeping out and learning to repair watches. One day he fixed up Henry Ford's timepiece, and out of that grew an acquaintanceship. Some years later he became agent for Mr. Ford's automobiles in Atlantic, Iowa, later moved the business to Des Moines and became one of the largest motorcar dealers in the Middle West.

His term as Governor has not been an easy one. Farm strikes and foreclosure riots were harrying the State when he took office. Governor Herring obtained a law under which he proclaimed a mortgage moratorium, and then called a conference of farm state governors. He obtained adoption of a state income tax, a sales tax and old-age pension legislation. His sponsorship of state liquor sale and licensed sale of beer drew the opposition of dry forces in his party.

Also from Iowa comes Senator-elect Guy M. Gillette, who is one of the members graduated from the House of Representatives. He succeeded to the vacancy left by the passing of Senator Louis Murphy and somewhat resembles in appearance the tall, white-haired Senator L. J. Dickinson whom Governor Herring defeated.

Although they are Democrats, both Herring and Gillette are expected to act independently of the Administration on some subjects.

Probably the most colorful and interesting figure among the former representatives is the trim and smiling Senator-elect Josh Lee of Oklahoma, who sought advancement after only one term in the lower house. Equipped with eloquence and a state-wide acquaintance as a lecturer and head of the public speaking department in the state university, but without money or a political organization in the ordinary sense, he challenged first the prestige and caustic wit of Senator Thomas P. Gore and then the well-oiled state machine of Gov. E. W. Marland in the Oklahoma double primary.

Mr. Lee is more than an orator. Besides having a master's degree in political science from Columbia University, he knows farm life both as a son of pioneer stock who "first saw Oklahoma from the back end of a covered wagon" and as a ranch owner and operator today. His aim of "a farm for every farmer and a home for every family" he believed could be furthered by long-term, low-interest "grubstaking" loans. Another favorite objective is to take the profit out of war, a desire conceived as a doughboy overseas in the World War.

Oklahoma has seldom seen such a campaign as Lee put on. Traveling ceaselessly through the sweltering southwestern summer, making five or six speeches a day, he reached almost every crossroad. He capitalized a fund of homespun humor but stuck throughout to his plan of refraining from any word of personal reflection against any of his opponents.

* * *

Of interest in part because of the man whose shoes he fills is Senator-elect Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan, successor to Senator James Couzens. He has been a member of the House two terms from the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he is a banker at his native town of St. Ignace.

Though of a different party, Mr. Brown was a great admirer and friend of Senator Couzens. He is of a more conservative disposition than the New Deal but has supported it in most of its major proposals, except the Gold Act of 1933 and the Trade Agreements Act, and he assisted in steering legislation for the FHA and HOLC.

The Farmer-Labor party's representative among the new members of the Senate is Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, also a graduate from the lower house. He took the place left vacant on the party ticket by the passing of Gov. Floyd Olson. Though a veteran of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Lundeen voted as a member of Congress in 1917 against entry into the World War and against conscription for foreign service.

In his three more recent terms he has been identified chiefly with the Lundeen unemployment insurance bill, supported by "radicals" in opposition to the Administration Social Security Act. His bill proposed unemployment compensation at average current local wages, in no case less than $10 a week with $3 for each dependent, to be paid by additional income and inheritance taxes.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts, was nominated as the Republican hope against Gov. James M. Curley. Mr. Lodge stuck to a theory, based upon his study of politics, that discussion of issues rather than personalities is not only the logical but the most effective type of campaign.

Grandson of Massachusetts' famous scholar-statesman whose name he bears, Mr. Lodge at 34 will be the second youngest member of the Senate. He has just finished two terms in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. After completing his course at Harvard in three years, he went into newspaper work, first on the Boston Transcript, then as a Washington cor-

(Continued on page 19)

Wide World Photos

P. JOSH LEE
Democrat, and Former Congressman From Oklahoma

EDWIN C. JOHNSON
Democrat, and Former Governor of Colorado

Travel Is a Fine Art

Receptivity Is the Most Important Attitude to Be Cultivated by One Who Would Journey Happily, but Inexpensively, While Yet Managing to Visit Those Dream-Places of the Earth

By Marc T. Greene

Photo by Gardner Wells-R. I. Nesmith and Associates

WHAT LIES JUST OVER THE HORIZON?

I HAVE JUST BEEN READING Mungo Park's voyages in Africa. I am filled with wonder at the determination and endurance of a man who was so dominated by the urge to travel in unknown places that he not only contemplated tranquilly every possible danger but made nothing of living on a couple of handfuls of raw meal and a cup of water a day for a fortnight at a time.

He completed one African tour, penetrating regions where no white man had been before, and then returned to a sober Scottish town where he practiced his profession for five years, the while combating an urge to return to the land of his perils and privations that in the end won the day and sent him again to darkest Africa.

There, if you please, was an adventurer. But Mungo Park was far more than that. Like the others of his kind, yet pre-eminent among them all, he had the qualities that make a successful traveler; successful, I mean, in the sense that he not only derives from his travels a keen personal satisfaction, but likewise serves some useful purpose therein and achieves some worthy end. In order to do that the traveler must be prepared, like Park and his fellow explorers of lands and places then unknown, to disregard trivialities, to look whimsically upon what the "de luxe" traveler deems annoyances, to meet the change and turn of travel fortune with serene unconcern and to contemplate every man, of whatever race, color or creed, with benign countenance.

* * *

In brief, he must subordinate all minor considerations to the greater purpose, the purpose to see, to know, and whenever possible in some fashion to serve. Those things, as we cannot but be convinced as we study the lives and epic achievements of men like Park, constitute the fine art of travel.

One thing more can, I think, be added, and it is expressed in a single word—receptivity. By that I mean an open mind in all concernments, a sensibility keen as a camera plate, eager for every new impression, an attitude to all men that is free of prejudice or preconception, and a ready adaptability to each change of scene and manners.

Along these lines a volume could be composed of "do's" and of "don't's," though I have never yet seen one of any real competence. Yet travel is not a matter of rule and rote. It is largely a matter of personality, of individual reaction to different conditions and different people and different habits, of —and I think the word is worth emphasizing– of receptivity.

* * *

Here is a ludicrous example of the contrary. Not long ago I stood on the Ponte Vecchia, in Florence, contemplating reflectively the saffron-hued Arno in its springtime flood. I heard two unmistakable American voices hard by. Said one, "Wonderful, isn't it, this Rialto bridge with the old houses and all, just like in the 'Merchant of Venice.'" Returned the other, "Why, this isn't the Rialto bridge. That's in Venice!" Then demanded the first speaker, "Well, where are we now?"

There is nothing of the fine art of travel reflected in that. Nor can anything of receptivity introduce itself into the frantic haste which sometimes accompanies travel.

To insist upon introducing your day-to-day habits and prejudices into another scene, perhaps on the far side of the world, is to destroy all receptivity and to erect about yourself, and probably about those in your immediate circle, a barrier past which only the faintest breath of the exotic atmosphere you might be rejoicing in can possibly penetrate.

I was once at Angkor Wat when a party of world-touring Anglo-Saxons arrived. The Cambodian dancing girls were to perform that night in the moonlight upon the centuries-old esplanade of the vast, mysterious temple. The very heart and essence of the exotic Orient is in this scene, yet one of the tourists was with difficulty dissuaded from carrying his "portable" gramophone to the temple to vie with the haunting music of the Cambodian instrumentalists, on the ground that it would make the exhibition more "snappy."

Each of us has, no doubt, his high objective of travel from the days of his geography class in school. Like Conrad, he puts his finger on some part of that most fascinating of all documents, the map of the world, saying to himself, "Some day I shall go there." He may have a depressing apprehension that the promise has small chance of fulfillment, that the dream is unlikely ever to be realized. But the hope will long abide with him though he lack that "courage of his dreams" which, as the great Pole well says, is the way to turn fancy into actuality.

* * *

Conrad's youthful choice, even as Mungo Park's, was the interior of Africa. My own was the South Seas. And I feel that I may fairly claim to have possessed something of the aforesaid courage of my dream, since, when I embarked at San Francisco, I had little else besides a second-class passage ticket. Moreover, I was obliged to subordinate sundry details of personal prejudice, inasmuch as we were four assorted wanderers in one very small cabin on an overcrowded ship. But what mattered that? We were bound to Tahiti!

But Tahiti was only my base of operations, and, once there, I set about to discover the means of getting to the outer edge of things in the South Seas. By a turn of circumstances the means was soon at hand. And a few days later I stood contemplating it, a little dubiously as a matter of fact, as it lay alongside the odorous copra wharf at Papeete. It was an old schooner, patched of sail, frayed of rigging and scarred of hull. I had engaged to make an indefinite voyage on it at a cost of about $1 a day, but until that moment I had never seen it.

It lay so deep in the water that scarce two feet of freeboard remained and even this was decreasing as more and more the natives climbed aboard and piled their belongings about the decks. Yet there were 500 miles of open sea to traverse ere the first island port be gained. They were deserted miles where scarce a keel a year plowed the sapphire tropical sea, where no aid could possibly be forthcoming in case of need, where even had the schooner possessed a wireless it could have communicated with nobody.

* * *

The British Consul was in the throng on the Papeete wharf and so was his colleague, the American representative. The former shook hands solemnly with me, somewhat as Dr. Laidley with Mungo Park as the doughty Scotsman was about to enter the African unknown. "I am sure," wrote Park, "that he never expected to see me again." I do not know whether the Consul felt that way about me or not, but his manner had a soberness full of foreboding. The American Consul demanded the address of my nearest relatives.

And yet, contemplating today more than 20 years of world wanderings, I take that South Seas cruise to be their high light. True, it had its trials, nor was it without its perils. My fellow voyagers were people of different races and widely varying manners. Travelers whose world touring has been done in the de luxe liners have shuddered as I have related to them certain details of the epic schooner cruise to 10 different islands which only a handful of white men ever had visited. "How did you stand it?" they asked.

Stand it! It was, up to now, my climactic experience. I could fill a volume with the delights of it. It glows in my memory as the incredible beauty of the sunset skies of those remote seas used to light the tranquil hours of the closing tropic day. Of all the craft I have voyaged upon and helped to navigate through every ocean, from lumber schooners off the Maine coast to a Norwegian tramp in the China Sea, about the ancient and battered little Vahine Tahiti cluster my most affectionate memories.

* * *

Receptivity. Not to labor the point, the word comprehends a great deal. Mungo Park and the other princes of exploration endured much for the sake of gaining much more, and to do that their receptive faculties must be as alert and sleepless as the Andean condor, purged of every distracting idea as the mind of a Buddhist monk. In my relatively insignificant adventure in the South Seas I, too, must develop a like mood in order to derive from that adventure the satisfaction that has made it a landmark in memory.

Never has there been a time when travel facilities were what they are today. Not long ago I stood with a friend near the entrance to a certain world-famed harbor and watched a great luxury liner set forth on a tour which was to include all the well-known stopping places on the well-worn track around the globe: Honolulu, the Inland Sea, Bali, Bangkok, Ceylon, Port Said, Naples, the usual list. Said my friend, with a gentle sigh of frustration, "It's a great thing to travel." I suggested that the remark was doubtless equally lacking in originality when the quinquiremes of Nineveh set forth from Tyre or the galleys of Rome sailed from Ostia for far-away Britain. "And travel was probably just as expensive," he deplored.

"Expensive?" I said. "Nonsense! Look there."

Wallowing along in the wake of the great liner was a dingy craft of 4000 or 5000 tons, unpretentious, 10 knots as to speed, just a "hard-run tramp from anywhere" bound for anywhere else.

"A cargo boat," said my friend, in a tone that suggested a resemblance to a moon-directed rocket, so far as such a craft was to be considered as a means of getting anywhere. "But they don't carry passengers."

"Perhaps not. But they carry crews." This clearly conveyed nothing, though, as a matter of fact, to be one of the company of a cargo ship, to "tramp" the world by sea, is the travel mode par excellence to the man who has a real "taste for travel" and seeks not merely surcease from idleness or boredom ashore.

* * *

To me there lay no allure in the big liner as she rapidly left the old tramp behind, but I would fain have been of that group there in the bows, on the forecastle head, of the other. For I knew, having been one of many such groups, that here were the real wanderers, men who had sailed every sea and made every port, with whom you could stand at one end of the dark bridge when the long trick at the wheel was over and spin yarns of things the guidebooks never relate, and of places the tourists on the luxury liners never see. Let me anticipate your objection

(Continued on page 16)

PEACE BEGINS AT HOME

By Robin England

WORDS ASKED IF HE WANTS PEACE, the man in the street will answer "Yes," without hesitation. But this is not accurate. What he means is, "No, I do not necessarily want peace; I want war—when it suits me, where it suits me, how it suits me, and I want to be pretty sure of winning before I start. I certainly do not want to be forced to fight for something which does not affect or interest me personally, or at a time inconvenient to me, or at a risk too great. But fight I will in my own time and place."

And fight he does. He verbally fights his neighbor over the garden wall—if he feels in the mood: he fights his rival through the law—if he is confident of victory: he fights by scheming to oust his competitor from the market—if he fears for his livelihood; he even fights by stealing—if he thinks he can get away with it.

All this strife indicates a mental condition of perpetual opposition, strain and stress: it pictures a state of siege, with everybody and everything forming the investing army. This is war in essence. These little private wars going on in individuals are the sparks that in time burst into the great conflagration. It needs but a clever and unscrupulous schemer to gather these war thoughts, focus them on a common enemy, fan them by propaganda, and lo! a first-class war!

* * *

But it is no new creation. It is but a collection, organization and manipulation of what already existed. It seems unaccountable that so many great speakers today say, "The vast majority of the people in the world today want peace." They do not. If they did they would have it, and have it permanently, for they entirely control the situation.

It is a well-known saying that it takes two to make a quarrel. If this "vast majority" would refuse to be the "ones" of the "twos," there could be no quarrels. If they would "seek peace and ensue it," if they really desired peace, peace with their relations, friends and neighbors, and made real efforts to live peaceably with them, then would prevail such harmonious living that even the word "war" would be eliminated from their vocabulary.

Every person who harbors thoughts of enmity is a munition maker. Those who hate are manufacturers of bombs: those who are jealous are makers of poison gas. They ARE. Here is no metaphor. Hatred, jealousy, cruelty, greed, fear, pride, ARE munitions of war. The things made of iron and chemicals are but the inanimate expression of the real munitions: and are, of themselves, helpless, and, unsupported by the real munitions, they are also harmless.

We read of the mystery that though the people individually do not want war, yet nations are surely drifting toward it; we need only to qualify the statement and the mystery disappears. Individuals certainly do not want the *sort of war* that nations indulge in, but unless they are actively engaged in seeking peaceful solutions to every domestic and business problem that confronts them, they are actively engaged in making munitions for the sort of war they do not want.

War is a terrible master, and once submitted to, once people consent to fight, quarrel, hate and suspect, they have submitted to the decree of Mars, who says, "You have shown your liking for war, now you shall have it." It is a fallacy to suppose that individual peace-lovers can become united into a warlike mass. There is nothing in the mass that is not first in the individual, and the mesmerism of masses merely liberates the feelings that are normally restrained by pride, fear, shame or honest desire to reform.

* * *

Real reformation must begin in the individual: it must come by quiet reading, thinking, teaching and practicing. It is hopeless to try to teach a crowd. A cheering, hilarious horde is but noise, signifying neither friendliness nor enmity, support nor opposition, beyond the lifetime of the froth that has been beaten up: but a man who steadfastly sets himself the task of loving his neighbor, is a real peacemaker.

Here may it be said that he, perhaps being English, for example, does not have to declare heroically that he loves Chinese, Hindoos, Hottentots and Bushmen, all of whom he is fairly sure not to meet, but he has to love the man next door with the too-loud radio, the lady whose cat spoils his flower-bed, the boys who draw pictures in the dust on his new car.

It is here, right home in his own house, that he must begin to shatter the war-plant, and when he no longer produces the mental munitions, he will find that as he ceases to war on his neighbor, his neighbor has no incentive to war on him, and then another factory is demolished. By this process and by this alone can war be eliminated from human experience.

Comfort for the Migratory Worker

Trailer Camps Designed for Low-Income Families, Especially Those Engaged in Field Labor, Are Being Planned by the Government on the Basis of Two Experiments

By G. K. Spencer

MIGRATORY TRAILER CAMP UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN CALIFORNIA
Following the Plan Shown at the Bottom of the Page, This Camp Is Expected to Become One of a Chain Throughout the Country, Offering Facilities to Workers on the Move.

TYPICAL MIGRATORY HOME ON WHEELS
This Curious Homemade Contraption Is One of Many Rudely-Constructed Dwellings Used by Workers Who Go, With Their Families, to the Places Where They Expect to Find Employment.

TRAILER CAMPS FOR low-income laboring families, under the aegis of the Federal Government, are now being installed in California. Every facility the family of financial means enjoys at the higher-priced trailer camps in all parts of the country is being installed in the federal trailer camps, down to the electric light and power plug-ins and water connections from the nearest municipal supply.

The Government, through the Resettlement Administration, has operated two such camps for more than a year to gain experience with them, and now eight more trailer camps are under way. The two experimental camps are at Marysville and Arvin, California. The eight new camps are to be at Coachella, Fresno, Winters, Healdsburg, Modesto, Gridley, Shafter and Brawley.

* * *

All the camps, each of which will accommodate 200 families, will be governed by migrant councils elected by the trailer dwellers themselves, with a Government general manager as chief of each council.

The camps are to be self-supporting, each trailer family either paying a small weekly fee or performing necessary camp work to the amount of the fee.

The camps are stated to be demonstrational, in the hope that commercial enterprise, or the activities of cities and counties, may use the Government's experience to install and operate trailer camps to accommodate most or all of the 174,000 migratory agricultural laborers which the California State Division of Immigration and Housing now estimates are in California.

Housing authorities, as well as trailer experts who have visited the experimental camps at Marysville and Arvin, believe such trailer camps for low-income groups will spread over the nation. They will meet the urgent need which has arisen to protect highways and the environs of towns from the sanitation problem presented by thousands of trailer dwellers. Most of the trailers of low-income families are homemade, and are fitted only with the most elementary facilities. Some are commercially built trailers and do possess the chemical attachments necessary for proper sanitation.

The problem has assumed a more acute status in California, because such a large proportion of trailer dwellers, whether well-financed or laboring families, at some time or another reach California and remain in the State for varying lengths of time. The same can probably be said of Florida, and the problem is only slightly less acute on the highways.

Another reason for regularly organized trailer camps is the need for grouping trailer dwellers so their children may be given some sort of schooling at costs the State can afford. California has made arrangements to pay $75 per school year for teaching expense and $30 per school year for the expense of facilities, for each migrant child received and taught in any local school. At present, there is no way the State can tax the migratory population to obtain a return of this educational money, but it is expected that a bill or bills to be introduced in the next Legislature will cover this phase. In this move fiscal experts see the beginning of the attempt to find a way to have the migratory population, which is increasing rapidly in America, carry its share of the taxes. A fair percentage of the migratory population, in fact, has gone on the road to escape taxes.

* * *

Electric lines at the camps now to be constructed in California will be metered, so that a family, by slipping a coin in a meter, may plug in and use electric irons, toasters, lamps, radios and other equipment.

Community maps are now being prepared for each of the migratory agricultural labor camps, showing locations of all recreational, social, religious, hospital, educational and mercantile facilities available in the communities near which the trailer camps will be located.

A large proportion of the migrants, including all of the better-educated families, have shown an inclination to participate in community activities.

The new camps will provide recreational facilities. There will be playgrounds for small children six years and younger, together with a nursery; large play fields for the older children and adults; and an assembly room which can be used for religious purposes, social gatherings and, in inclement weather, as a play room for small children.

Sanitation will be aided by installing tent platforms to prevent "ground camping," which is a common practice, because continual living in the close quarters of the trailers palls on the families. There will be pure drinking water, sanitary toilets, garbage disposal, shower baths, laundry facilities, a first-aid station with qualified nurse in charge, inexpensive recreational equipment and competent supervision.

* * *

The most careful and critical effort will be expended, say Resettlement Administration officials, to obtain management for the new camps on a par with that at Marysville and Arvin, which have brought almost unanimous expressions of approval from the communities in which they have been established.

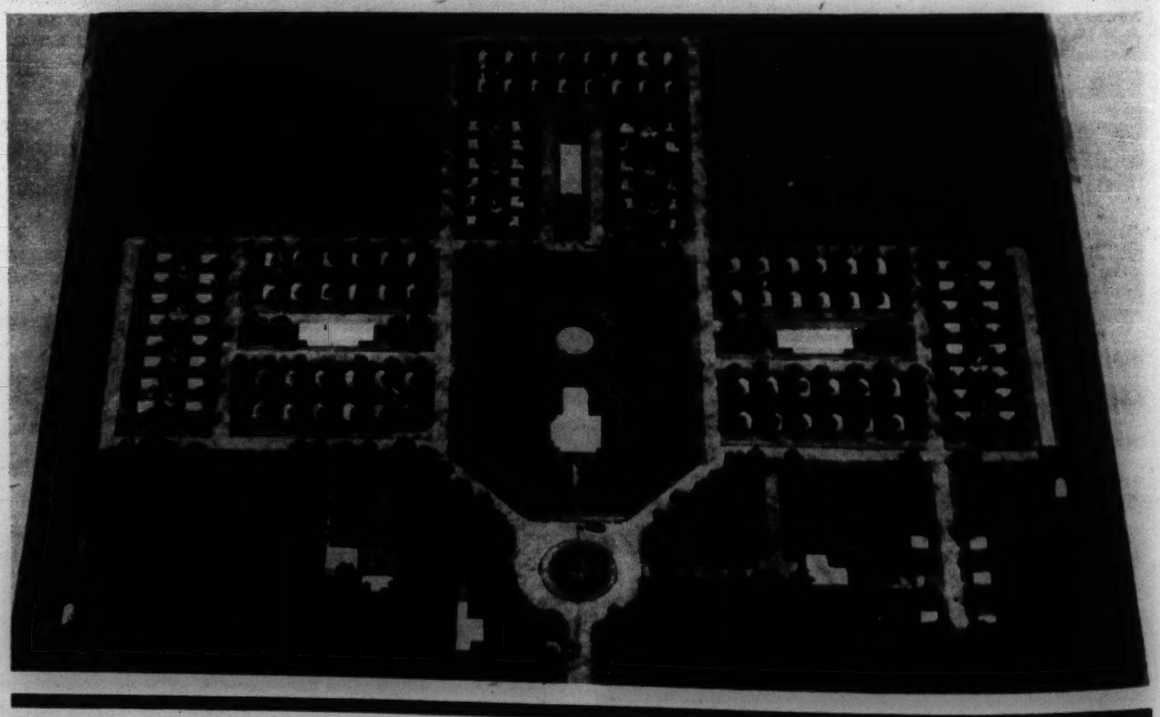
Opportunities for adult education will be utilized, and camps will offer lectures and demonstration classes in hygiene, baby care, cooking, preserving and dressmaking. Educational facilities for the children have been investigated and found satisfactory in the vicinities of all the camps.

The low-income trailer dwellers are in considerable part a hymn-singing, highly religious group. Some of them will not even permit their children to walk on the outdoor stages at the two camps now operating at Marysville and Arvin, although recently there is a tendency for the women to produce for themselves Biblical plays and dramas.

The fortitude of the young wives is a source of amazement to all who know them. They fight to keep their families together, especially when work is scarce and the family is living on beans.

Every normal activity of life occurs in these camps. Amusing incidents are plentiful. Many of the older folk will not sleep in bunks, and old-fashioned iron beds, with springs and mattresses, are carried by many a family, and set up wherever the car is stopped for grandmother or grandpappy to sleep in.

The custom and folk-ways of many varied and interesting plains communities and southern communities are encountered in the camps, and a melting pot of American folk-ways exists at each of the two camps. With more government camps operating, and those which must certainly come into being by commercial enterprise and through the activities of cities and counties, this process will be speeded.



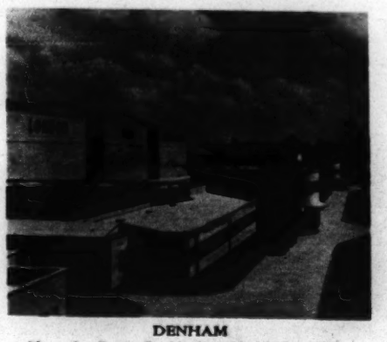
All Illustrations by Courtesy of the Resettlement Administration

THE DREAM: RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION ARCHITECTS' DESIGN FOR A FEDERAL TRAILER CAMP
A Service Building and a Stage Occupy the Center of the Area, Recreational Buildings Are Variously Located, and a Baseball Diamond Is in the Upper Right.

Glamour Out of Drudgery

Motion Pictures Unreel So Glibly on the Screen That Few Realize the Effect Is Obtained Only by Hard Work, Study, and Patience—as Revealed at the Denham Studios

By Harold Hobson



DENHAM
Near the Pretty Buckinghamshire Village These 28-Acre Film Studios Have Risen.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC the screen is a world of fairyland. The first British feature film ever made—running for 400 feet, and produced by the Hepworths at Walton-on-Thames in 1905—is now on its way to the United States for preservation. It cost £7 13s. 9d. to make. Today, even a cheap film costs £10,000, as much as most people earn in a lifetime.

Stars get as large a sum as £6000 for a single picture. Their names are more widely known than those of any politician. These magnificent beings move about exclusively in a world of splendor and wealth and grandeur. That is what the average cinemagoer is tempted to think. Little does he guess upon what a foundation of sheer drudgery this atmosphere of glamour is built up. A visit to a film studio would soon enlighten him.

The other day I went to Denham. Here, half a mile or so outside the charming Buckinghamshire village of that name, is the site of Britain's most ambitious studios. This is where Alexander Korda, who was responsible for "The Private Life of Henry VIII," makes his pictures. Here Miss Flora Robson rode back and forth on a white horse, practicing Queen Elizabeth's address from her charger to her troops at Tilbury on the eve of the Spanish Armada.

* * *

When I arrived at Denham it was nearly lunch time, so I headed straight for the canteen. It required no very keen eye to discern that two pictures were on the sets that day. Denham is still partially in process of erection. Girders, cranes, and derricks litter the place. So it was not surprising to find a considerable quantity of mechanics and laborers making hay of the sausages and mash.

Apart from these, the patrons of the canteen divided themselves fairly evenly into two bands. Ladies and gentlemen in evening dress formed one company, whilst the other was made up of men and women in ruffs and furbelows and trunk hose. Obviously, a society comedy was being shot, and a sword and cloak romance.

At the press department I learned that one of the pictures on hand was "Fire Over England," a film of Elizabethan Britain, in the days of Drake and Raleigh, featuring Miss Flora Robson, who first made her name on the English stage with her performance of the daughter some years ago in Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author."

At three o'clock that afternoon a scene of this picture, which will shortly be on most of the world's screens, was to be taken. Miss Robson did not appear in this episode, but both her leading men, Mr. Leslie Banks and Mr. Laurence Olivier, were enrolled. Mr. Banks, after taking his degree from Keble College, Oxford, has had a stage career as one of London's most eminent actors, whilst Mr. Olivier, who is a nephew of Lord Olivier, is also well known in the theater.

We had to make our way through a huge hall, which was almost filled with the façade of a sixteenth century castle made out of boxwood. Shavings littered the floor. One had to step carefully to avoid tripping over lathes, screw drivers, bits of discarded iron, and rough blocks of timber. The air was thick with the din of hammers, wielded by a score or so of workmen. The atmosphere was exactly like that of a great house, where the builders are making a final desperate effort to get the roof on. Anything less like what one would imagine to be the beginning of a work of art it would be impossible to imagine. Yet this was the place where the actors, director, and cameramen had to concentrate on the task of producing "Fire Over England."

Tucked away in one corner of this colossal room, behind a ragged curtain, we located the little company on whose behalf all these gigantic preparations were going on. Three sides of a small space were enclosed by a lath and plaster paneled room; at the fourth end was the camera, with the director and the photographers crouching alongside. Mr. Banks, in a blue cape and Elizabethan trunk hose, with the insignia of the Garter round his knee, was standing just in front of the camera, with fierce arc lights beating down upon him. At the far end of the room, in one corner, was a door, half open. All the time the thunder of the hammers was making so much noise that it was difficult to hear one's companion speak.

* * *

Suddenly one of the small cluster of people round the camera shouted, "Silence, there," and the sound of the hammers was momentarily suspended. A young girl dashed past Mr. Banks, who raised his hands in a gesture of astonishment, whilst a second later Mr. Olivier, in the costume of a serving man, rushed after her. There was the beating of their feet as they ran across the floor, and then the crash of a shutting door. At that moment the pandemonium of hammers broke out afresh.

Mr. Banks wandered to the side of the room, and looked round in a rather bored way, whilst a "stand-in" took his place in front of the camera. The "stand-in" was moved about, this way and that, until his position was satisfactory, and then Mr. Banks again resumed his place. There was a second shout of "Silence," the hammers were again stilled, Mr. Olivier and the girl dashed past Mr. Banks once again, and again Mr. Banks raised his hands in astonishment. Again the door banged, and again the hammers began. This process was repeated six times, the only variation being that, after the third effort, Mr. Olivier came back, and whispered to the director, "I don't feel it that way."

* * *

"Fire Over England" is a romantic costume film, filled with color, glamour, and excitement. Yet to get a single shot in it, that will not last a couple of seconds on the screen, an hour's laborious work, under hot, white lamps, in the midst of incessant noise, complicated by the necessity for the most wearying repetition, was required. So is every single episode in a film built up, piecemeal, monotonously, with patience.

But an enormous amount of work has to be given to a film before ever there is a thought of putting it on the floor. Mr. Charles Laughton's next film, "Claudius," is a case in point. Mr. Robert Graves, the Oxford poet who, a few years ago, came prominently into public notice with his biography, "Good-Bye to All That," has recently had two great successes with his novels of Roman life, "I, Claudius" and "Claudius the God."

As Mr. Reginald Ross-Williamson, who is organizing this work, made clear to me, "The immense task of reconstructing the everyday life of Rome in the first century A. D., complete to the smallest detail of behavior, is a necessary preliminary to the production of 'Claudius.' It is a task of many difficulties. Not least among them is the attempt at some sort of compromise between the bewildering diversity of views held by archaeologists as to what the Rome of imperial days really looked like."

"Have you met with any special difficulty?" I interrupted.

* * *

"Why, yes," said Mr. Williamson. "The second scene particularizes one. It is set in the Temple of Augustus. Now this temple, like practically every other building of importance in the city, whether civil, religious, or military, was enlarged, altered, or restored at some period of its active life. No city site in the world has been more built upon or pulled about than Rome's has. A building would be allowed to stand in its original state for a few years only and then, as an expression of piety, or dynastic devotion, or self-glorification, it would be altered or pulled down and completely rebuilt on the same site.

"Which particular building was standing on any particular site at the time of the story is one of the things we have to find out. We have also to establish the costume of the people of Rome, the patricians, priests, soldiers, slaves, and so on, and of Roman legionaries throughout the world. We have to find out how they did their hair, and sandaled their feet. We have to determine the extent of Hellenic influence on Roman life, and a thousand other things besides. When all these are settled, and not till then, we shall be ready to begin shooting."

Photos by Courtesy of London Film Productions, Ltd.

PERFECTION RISES FROM DEVOTION TO DETAIL

In "Fire Over England," an Erich Pommer Production Presented by London Films, Flora Robson Appears as Queen Elizabeth, Laurence Olivier, as Michael Ingolby, Kneels to Her. The Picture Is Directed by William K. Howard, and Illustrates as Well as Any How Attractive a Screen Play May Be, Thanks to Hard Work in Its Production.

Romance Rides Again at P

By Robert K. Sh

CAMARILLO FAMILY ABOARD PURE-BRED ARABIAN HORSES AT THE 1936 TOURNAMEN

TWENTIETH-CENTURY KNIGHTHOOD in flower, dazzling in beauty and pulse-quickening in pomp, unfolds anew at Pasadena's Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day.

Steeds that would have enhanced Richard and Somerset as they opposed each other at St. Albans in the opening War of the Roses! Flowers that outdo the badges—a red rose for the House of Lancaster and a white for the House of York—distinctive marks of the enemy legions struggling for the throne of England!

Southern California's "Crown City," scene of 47 annual pageants, again has its broad avenues lined with more than a million persons enthralled by the promise of the latest spectacle of flowers fashioned into fairy-like floats.

* * *

Here they come, eager mounts impatient at the pace which curbs their urge to prove their thoroughbred strain with a canter. They make way for handiwork of designers who have strung the garden's varied blossoms into garland masterpieces.

Costumed riders pay homage to the Spanish heritage of the host city. Red sashes, sombreros and cowhide trimmings contrast with the silver trappings of the pure-blooded bays, dapple-grays, palominos, blacks, whites, and even the pintos, bronchos and mustangs. In true fiesta spirit the horsemen, and horsewomen, too, cajol mincing prances as if a prelude to hard-riding games.

Seldom anywhere is there such a concentration of prized horseflesh. Last New Year's Day, 99 blue-ribbon mounts came from ranches throughout southern California to form the equestrian escort. Fine horses have been the hobby of *rancheros* since the first Spanish grants. Pacers, trotters, racing and trusty saddle mounts have shared the attention and envy of Spanish, Mexican and Yankee settlers alike.

Arabian blood is claimed for most of the horses and their participation is by invitation only. More than 150 requests were declined last year because the steeds couldn't meet the standard set by the expert examining committee. Even the famous pure-strain Kellogg Arabians, stabled close by the tournament scene, find themselves among peers when it comes to actual quality breeds. The Tournament of Roses committee, confident of the response and co-operation among private owners from Santa Barbara to San Diego to "put on a show," treats impartially all requests for entry. If the colors of any one stable are not represented one year, it's just because they couldn't pass muster with other candidates.

* * *

"Mongrels" stole a march on the blue-bloods at the Stanford-Southern Methodist football game "half" when a score or more of last-minute, pick-up "mustangs," symbolic of the Texans, stormed the Bowl, carrying historic flags of the Lone Star State and incidentally advertising the current centennial celebration. While the tournament committee didn't mind the gesture, they were put out because of the drop in quality and promised it would never happen again. Football fans seemed to like the idea and a parade of the choice mounts may be added to the Rose Bowl program, for the assembly is considered far and wide as a day of days to see horses that are horses.

In addition to the blood restrictions, all entries must be tressed in silver-studded fittings, with riders in period costume—always early California, regardless of the tournament theme. "Special guests," the horses are so designated with a simple red and white ribbon at the temple. If stable arguments can be an indication, there is more honor attached to a collection of these badges than any other present-day show prize—cups, ribbons, medals or money.

* * *

More far-reaching in significance is the floral ensemble, the main attraction, worthy of all the endorsements Hollywood press agents could cook up for a latest extravaganza. Floats from San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and even from Australia, suggest the wide scope of the column's representation, and they tag along with entries from most sizable communities in southern California and from many civic organizations.

When 1936 dawned, there were 69 individual dreams on wheels to greet the throng. How many will there be on this New Year's Day? No entry fees are charged and no negotiable prizes are awarded. Yet millions are actually spent in decoration materials and labor. Flowers are at a premium throughout the State. In all fairness to civic co-operation and a thrust at pretended intrastate jealousy, it must be said that northern California contributes a lion's share of roses for the pride of the southland, which is a land of spring-season flowers.

Every year all floats point to a theme—this time it's "Romance and Flowers." For many months city clerks, boards of supervisors, mayors, oil company executives, motion-picture studios, women's clubs and Boy Scouts; in fact, anyone who's entering a float, have been plotting out designs and entwining them with all sizes and colors of hundreds of species of flora and fauna.

* * *

Will the grand prize winner of 1937 surpass the beauty of the 1936 champion, the Union Oil Company of California float bearing a horse, "sculptured" of flowers and riderless, in memory of Will Rogers? Then the theme was "History in Flowers." The year before it was "Golden Legends in Flowers," and others have been "Tales of the Seven Seas" and "Fairy Tales in Flowers."

Long have floats been used to celebrate festive occasions in many parts of the world. Religious festivals, victory marches, and circus parades have capitalized on the tantalizing effect of the mobile, scenic efforts. Sunny California verdure spells the artistic success of the annual pageant which draws untold thousands. Towering mountains, snow-clad with winter, appear almost overhead, yet are too high up to blight the numberless blooms, fresh and bright

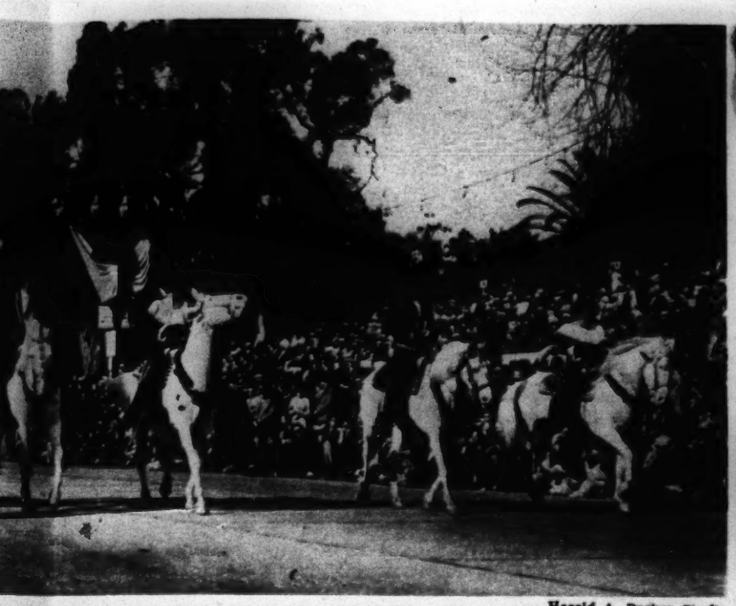
Photos from Tournament of Roses Association

WINNERS

Miss Lynn Farman (left) Led Last Year's Tournament of Roses, Riding Without a Saddle; While Marshal Booker and His Fine Horse Also Won Admiring Glances.

at Pasadena's Rose Pageant

obert K. Shellaby



Harold A. Parker Studio

36 TOURNAMENT OF ROSES . . . THEY ENTER THEIR BEAUTIFUL HORSES EVERY YEAR

for their task at hand—"Beauty is its own excuse for being."

Warm competition maintains almost a year-round pitch, and often a greater *esprit de corps* is the margin of victory for a self-sacrificing small community over a metropolitan entry. Service clubs were quick to join the parade, which goes back to the days of old Tournament Park. They seem to preserve the "feeling" which prompted participation. Cities grew out of the original contributing communities, and sometimes the common interest was lost in the hubbub of "larger" interests. Like everything else, those who put the most into the project get the most out of it. This tack brought commercial organizations into the picture. They were intent on basking in the wide publicity given to the institution. That they have added to the circumstance is shown by the pretentiousness of the oil company winner last Jan. 1.

It was a group of "public-spirited" citizens who conceived the mammoth display a half century ago. Pasadena was just emerging as chief satellite of Los Angeles. But this breath of art appreciation gave Pasadena a glory of its own, and a tradition was impelled by its popularity. Through the years, a wider entry list was worked up and more civic honor gathered in. To be chosen as a tournament official to this day is deemed by all an outstanding distinction. Today, the biggest men in the thriving city of 75,000 are on its directorate, and no salaries are thought of.

In fact, the running expense for the current year, confesses Architect Cyril Bennett, honored with this year's gavel, is the full-time stenographer's salary. A chamber of commerce official who serves as secretary-treasurer of the continuing body is the only official who most directly receives pay from the event. All other citizens, of course, participate in the increased business that a million spectators clink into cash registers in the annual pilgrimage.

The Tournament of Roses Association is buying the concrete Rose Bowl, football arena, for the city. More than $1,000,000 has been paid, with $160,000 yet remaining. Replacing Tournament Park, the stadium was dedicated in 1922, after $250,000 had been popularly subscribed to sponsor the permanent memorial. The original seating capacity of 55,000 has since been increased to 85,711, and many's the classic that has been sold out weeks in advance of the national championship game. The association allows the Pacific Coast Conference champion each year to choose the opposition and manage the game. One third of the net receipts are paid as rental. Other funds are derived from other college football games during the regular season.

* * *

No other sporting event has such an effective means of publicity, and world-wide radio audiences tune in early in the morning to hear the poets of the airways describe floats and to hear the top-row quarterbacks chronicle the pigskin details in the afternoon.

The coincidence of youth and beauty —All-American football players, film actresses and debutantes aboard the floats, and smiling flowers—makes the day's program a great vitalizing influence. Color and vigor combine in an exhilarating union suggestive of the nation itself. No wonder the pageant is the main topic of conversation, in this area, at least, for as many months after it has taken place as it took to fashion the floats.

The association chooses an outstanding civic personality to honor as the grand marshal, the leader of the parade. Last time it was Gov. James V. Allred of Texas, home of the S. M. U. "Mustangs." The Governor, in a motor-car, was preceded by a line of mounted heralds. Next in the procession, according to the unchanging program, are the "invited guests," including presidents of the universities later to meet on the field of combat. Then comes the Tournament of Roses entry —the float setting the theme of the day. Behind, for miles, are strung out the scores of entries, each division led by a marshal accompanied by aides astride beautiful horses. Time was when the entire list of horses was banded together into an equestrian division. But the individual beauty of these top-notch mounts was lost in the massed formation. Now they are divided among the platoons of the marshals, which numbered seven for the 1936 event. Being chosen a marshal is a signal honor, and all are proved riders.

* * *

Saddles are striking as works of art and craft. Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles county, always a familiar figure on horseback, is given a place of distinction for his posse, authentically vaquero in costume. The sheriff's own family dates back to early grants, and his palomino is of ancient lineage. This year it will wear the saddle presented last spring by the Mexico City *jefe de policia*, when the sheriff toured the southern republic. All equestrians ride "western," and the white of the silver glints in dazzling contrast with the varied shades of brown from the horn to the cinches.

So, amid exhortations of "Down in front!" Pasadena is about to repeat its treat to the world—by radio, by motion pictures, and by word of mouth. Sunshine has been usually kind through the years in appearing bright on this midwinter day. Autoists have passed on their way through many square miles of orange groves, already rich in green, and they will not be daunted. The route of march has been blocked off for miles and decked in temporary grandstands to accommodate spectators, many who have been ready and waiting since dawn.

Make way for the advance guard police cars (decorated to an indicting degree)! Down Colorado street they come, behind them bands articulating the festivity of the occasion. Toes are already uplifting straining people to see how beautiful the girl is who was chosen the tournament queen, to recognize the grand marshal, to catch the mode of the title entry, to awe at the too-seldom-seen horses, and to marvel at the handiwork making another link of loveliness for Tournament of Roses history.

Photos by Tournament of Roses Association

SHERIFF'S POSSE

Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles County (right) Up on Palomino, Silver Saddle and All, as They Appear in the Tournament Parades. Part of Sheriff Biscailuz's Posse, as It Parades, Is at the Left.

Among the New Books

Ozymandias in New Mexico

The Return of the Weed, by Paul Horgan. New York: Harper. $2.

LIKE SHELLEY'S "traveler from an antique land," Paul Horgan has looked on desolate ruins, finding them mute witnesses of the evanescence of human handiwork. In "The Return of the Weed," he sets down in seven vignettes the stories behind a group of diverse relicts, around the decay of which, as around Ozymandias, "boundless and bare, the lone and level sands stretch far away."

* * *

"The Mission" tells the tragic story behind the blackened ruins which were a church in the days when the Spaniards came into what is now New Mexico. "The Hacienda," perhaps the best of the group, shows the decline of an aristocratic Spanish family, from the days when their luxurious estate housed a small world in itself, to the time when only a few trees in the curve of a railroad track remained to show what once had been there. The other sketches point the same lesson, all showing the way the elements creep back to enfold the skeletal frames of what had been the lifework of long-vanished human hands. Although the theme itself is repetitive, each story is a distinct variation, complete in itself. But whether the symbol be a deserted filling station or the charred buttresses of an antique mission, the message is the same: the weed returns, when the man drops his hoe.

In an all too brief epitome, Paul Horgan claims that this message need not evoke a fatalistic resignation, but rather can act as a spur to man's hope and ambition. Just as others have toiled in the wilderness, so may their descendants. A few vestigial evidences of failure merely accentuate the larger success, for the whole United States has evolved from the pioneering spirit of which these ruins are the material witness. The spirit behind them continues from generation to generation, impervious alike to wind and time.

* * *

Woodcuts by Peter Hurd and an attractive format enhance the artistic value of the book. Mr. Horgan's smoothly flowing prose and his talent for evoking vivid scenes give "The Return of the Weed" literary value as well, but the incidents are narrated so briefly, the "argument" and "resolution" so summarily dispatched, that the impact of the book remains merely potential.

M. W. S.

First Edition of a Classic

Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides With Samuel Johnson, LL.D., edited by Frederick A. Pottle and Charles H. Bennett. New York: Viking. $5.

AT LAST we understand why public men so often direct that their private memoirs shall not be published until a substantial number of years after their passing from the scene. James Boswell's path would have been smoother had this fashion prevailed in his day; and yet his editor, the Shakespearean scholar, Edmund Malone, saved him untold chagrin. The Journal as published may have been indiscreet, but its peril pales in face of the original draft which we may now read after 163 years.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, then at the top of his London career, joined his young and gallant friend, Boswell, in Edinburgh on Aug. 14, 1773; and from there, a few days later, the two set forth on their long-anticipated Hebridean tour. Obviously Boswell foresaw that he would wish to record the comments which fell from the lips of his distinguished companion, and he therefore provided himself with two smallish notebooks. Before they left Skye, those notebooks were crammed; hence it was fortunate that the Doctor himself could offer Boswell a third. Even that did not suffice, whereupon some loose sheets were purchased—enough of them to carry the discourse safely back to the mainland. Those slim notebooks, those notes crowded upon the white pages of the loose sheets, Dr. Johnson used to inspect of an evening before the fire.

* * *

Subsequently, however, Boswell found himself in difficulties over the revision of his notes even as the printer awaited his copy; and this is where Malone came into the picture. There is evidence that Boswell did no more work independently of Malone, whose inclination was toward the measured, stilted, elegant prose style of the eighteenth century, whose intent it was to prevent Boswell from injuring the feelings of his Scottish hosts or from offending the taste of his contemporaries. So it came about that the published Journal was far unlike the original; and the public would, perhaps, never have been the wiser had not the frail pages of the authentic Boswell Journal been discovered, one day in 1930, in an abandoned croquet box at Malahide Castle. Previous discoveries of papers of Boswell have been made; but this manuscript of the Journal of the Tour of the Hebrides is the most important single manuscript thus far recovered.

Emphatically, it is the character of Boswell which emerges in high light. Here we have Boswell unembarrassed, natural, un-self-conscious. We know what he thought of his hosts in the Hebridean castles where it was certainly unfair to expect the entertainment to compare with the fashionable London standards; we know all about the preposterous meals he ate; which conversations pleased him; what books he found at hand. We can picture the Doctor in his brown cloth great-coat, with its huge flapping pockets, lumbering up a hill to inspect some prehistoric remains, leaning heavily on his stick of solid English oak; and we have his amused confession that he invented more than one word in the Dictionary.

* * *

But Boswell has our first consideration. This is he almost more than life size. He was no fool, was Boswell. At Fort George he made his own shrewd interpretation of the words of the clergyman who spoke of certain individuals who "connected themselves with men of distinguished talents, and since they could not equal them, tried to deck themselves with their merit by being their companions." Added Boswell slyly: "It had an odd concidence with what might be said of Mr. Johnson and me."

And yet this Journal, as now read in its original form, goes far to persuade us that Boswell did not require to borrow distinction from any man. For he had genius in his own right.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

More Contentment

The Countryman's Year, by David Grayson. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

THE MANY READERS who have enjoyed David Grayson's "adventures" will welcome this latest addition to his simple essays on the art of living. "The Countryman's Year" narrates in diary form a typical round of seasons in the life of a gentleman farmer, a salutary and wholesome collection of sketches depicting the varied delights of rural life.

Mr. Grayson's acres, on the outskirts of a New England college town, unlike the country retreats of many writers, constitute a genuine farm yielding tangible income from alfalfa, apples and honey. Mr. Grayson is no dilettante, unacquainted with soil and labor; therefore, by reason of his familiarity with farm work, day in and day out, his depiction of rural life acquires an agreeable actuality far more persuasive generally than the sentimental panegyrics of vacation idlers. "The Countryman's Year," because of this verisimilitude, is a valuable item in the recent tide of literature extolling the back-to-the-land movement.

Mr. Grayson is at his best here when he concerns himself with describing the daily round, with the production and marketing of his honey, or with observing nature's prodigal gifts all through the year. His epigrammatic excursions into philosophical realms do not always carry the refreshing originality which marks his descriptive ability, but they serve to add variety and spice to the chapters. His generous supply of apt quotations is another agreeable innovation.

Out of his love of the New England countryside, with its pastel springs and lush Septembers, out of his familiarity with birds and bees and growing things, David Grayson has fashioned a delightful journal.

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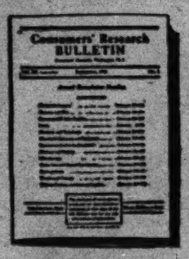

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Balfour, at His Best and Worst

Arthur James Balfour, by Blanche Dugdale. Vol. II. London: Hutchinson. 18s.

IN HER FIRST VOLUME, Mrs. Dugdale brought the life of her uncle down to the time when, largely through his own fault, the party he led suffered a disaster in the election of 1906. He was never Prime Minister again; and the tendency of this second volume is to show how much better he was in an independent position than as leader of a party. The story is even more interesting than its predecessor, and is enlivened by some charming notes of conversations between uncle and niece, which show Balfour at his almost irresistible best.

* * *

It begins by showing him—though Mrs. Dugdale does not see it—at his worst. Having been defeated in the election, Balfour assured his party that whether in or out of office it should continue to rule by means of the House of Lords — which was simply a Tory committee. "It should stop hasty legislation"—that is, it should reject Liberal bills. Tory legislation, apparently, was never hasty. In his Premiership he had brought in at least three bills which not only had not been mentioned at the previous election, but had been tacitly ruled out by his own words. These the Lords passed with alacrity. They now rejected bill upon bill. Mrs. Dugdale seems entirely unable to see the gross unfairness of these proceedings. They led inevitably to the Parliament Act, in passing which Asquith might have said, like Clive, that he was astonished at his own moderation. It took no power from the Tories except that of ruling when out of office; but to Balfour it was treason to the Constitution.

Another sad error of Balfour's Mrs. Dugdale passes skillfully over without mention. He opposed the grant of representative government to South Africa—one of the wisest and most successful steps ever taken by any British cabinet. And there are other chance or dexterous omissions. The book, therefore, can never stand as an impartial portrait of Balfour the politician.

* * *

Fortunately, Balfour was much more than a debater and a partisan. When the war came, he forgot party, and served his country with a loyalty and self-abnegation beyond praise. At home, he took an office or resigned one without a murmur, and labored, at 70, as ceaselessly and untiringly as if he had been 30 years younger. Even with Mr. Lloyd George, a man in every way different from him, he worked harmoniously and easily. His mission to the United States was deservedly a triumph; he captured the American people as if they had been members of his own family. They were taken even by his halting delivery, which was a complete contrast to the easy fluency of their own orators; and his magician's wand played a great part in keeping the friendship between the two "Anglo - Saxon" nations — a friendship of crucial importance to the world at large.

But still more interesting, to me at least, than his politics and diplomacy, are his philosophical and theological ideas. As a Prime Minister even his followers came to perceive that he was out of place. As a thinker and writer his peculiar talents showed themselves to the full. An appendix by Professor Pringle-Pattison sketches Balfour's doctrines, and describes the way in which he reached them. I cannot, much as I could wish to do so, abridge this abridgement. I must content myself with quoting from it a passage of Balfour's own, which seems to me almost to redeem the mistakes of the somewhat harsh and reactionary politician:

> The metaphysical conception of God emphasizes his all-inclusive unity. The religious emphasizes his ethical personality. Are the two conceptions incompatible? Must we abandon the second if we accept the first? For myself, I have never succeeded to my own satisfaction in finding the two. Yet I do not profess to be content with their separation. Some of the greatest religious teachers, Christian and non-Christian, that the world has seen have more or less explicitly held both. This may well represent the highest wisdom. But when (in the book "Theism and Humanism") I speak of God, I mean something other than an Identity wherein all differences vanish, or a Unity which includes but does not transcend the differences which it somehow holds in solution. I mean a God whom men can love, a God to whom men can pray, who takes sides, who has purposes and preferences, whose attributes, howsoever conceived, have unimpaired the possibility of a personal relation between himself and those he has created.

After all, "the root of the matter" was found in that strange, elusive and contradictory nature.

E. E. KELLETT

American Aristocrats

Autumn in the Valley, by Mrs. Winthrop Chanler. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

MRS. WINTHROP CHANLER, whose "Roman Spring" gave an account of life in the American colony in Rome during the later decades of the last century, has continued "Autumn in the Valley," the story of her interesting associations.

Mrs. Chanler is a niece of Julia Ward Howe. She grew up in Rome, was acquainted with the kind of people her artist-father attracted to him and the kind of people her brother, F. Marion Crawford, wrote about in his novels. She enjoyed the friendship of many distinguished Americans who came to Rome, more particularly those in art and diplomatic circles. After she became the wife of Winthrop Chanler, member of a wealthy American family, she still lived at times in Rome, but in 1901 the Chanlers returned to America with their large family, and for a while occupied the Chanler villa on the Cliff Walk at Newport. Three years later the appeal of the hunting in the Genesee Valley of New York prompted them to rent and eventually buy a place called Sweet Briar Farm, two miles out of Geneseo. Here was a big, comfortable house, 160 acres of farm and wood land, room for their seven children and entourage, and for their horses.

Besides her eulogy of horses and of hunting as the Chanlers knew it at home and in Ireland, France and on the Roman Campagna, there is much about Mrs. Chanler's travels, especially about an Aegean cruise which she took as a guest of Edith Wharton. There were also Boston interludes, during one of which she became well acquainted with Mrs. Jack Gardner, and again with John Sargent at the time when he was working on the decorations of the Art Museum.

The book is full of pleasant chat about celebrities who were familiar friends of the author, and it introduces the reader to a charmed circle of Americans who went abroad every year, had an international calling list, moved accustomedly in an easy, rich, and cultured existence—and seemingly had little idea how the other ninety-nine one-hundredths of their fellow citizens lived.

Great English Realist

The Mind and Art of Jonathan Swift, by Ricardo Quintana. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75.

AS CRITIC more than biographer, Ricardo Quintana of the University of Wisconsin has essayed an explanation and a valuation of Jonathan Swift. In "The Mind and Art of Jonathan Swift" we find an interpretation of Swift in the light of his times, with a tracing of his ideas back to the philosophy of the so-called Age of Enlightenment, and a definition of the personal qualities that made him a great satirist.

Swift here appears as a realist and as a man of the most intense perceptions. These two elements in him combined to compel public attention, and at the same time to make that attention often unfavorable. A little less than a hundred years ago Thackeray, in his lectures on the English humorists, set a pattern for the estimate of Swift that still persists in spite of much intelligent writing to the contrary on the part of more recent critics. Thackeray was himself such a master of scorn that it has been difficult not to be swept away by his unfriendly appraisal. Professor Quintana takes the stand that, although modern scholarship has presented Swift in a fairer light, nevertheless full justice has not yet been done that great man.

Swift's theories were derived from the philosophy of his times, and they joined with his naturally intense temperament to make him a caustic moralist. His idiosyncrasies were his own, his fundamental ideas were those current among many of the thinking men of his age. He was a rationalist, believing that the true guide for man was reason. When he saw great masses of men who ignored that guide he lashed and stormed at them. Loathing enthusiasms, imagination and inspiration, on the one hand, and modern science on the other, he put his trust in experience and common sense. Though devoted to the church, he regarded religion as a matter of deeds rather than of faith.

In politics Swift was first a Whig and then a Tory, and thus acquired the reputation of being a turncoat. His critic explains that though his associations led him into the Whig party at first, he was always basically conservative, and that when he accepted the job of writing Tory pamphlets in 1710 he did this in obedience to his permanent ideals —added to which was a belief that the church was about to suffer at the hands of the Whigs.

Professor Quintana pays much attention to Swift's poetry. If we fail to examine that, he says, we lose the key to Swift's mentality. As a wit, as a good companion and as the imperious master of Dublin society, Swift acquires glory in these pages.

Foremost in the book, at all times, is Swift "the rationalist turned moralist," a moral realist, castigating the follies and depravities of his age. W. K. R.

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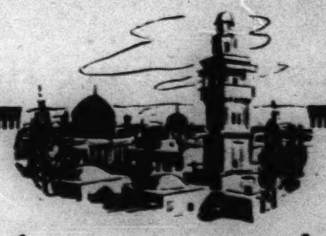

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Making of Modern Turkey

The Making of Modern Turkey, by Harry Luke, C. M. G. London: MacMillan. 10s. 6d.

IN WRITING HIS LATEST BOOK, Sir Harry Luke, authority on the countries of the Levant, has placed the emphasis decidedly on the first two words of his title. Modern Turkey does not enter the picture until the last quarter of the book. Sir Harry sets out to show how the Turks have gradually cut themselves away from the heritage they acquired from Byzantium during the long-drawn-out struggle which ended with the capture of Constantinople in 1453. From this distant scene, the reader is led gradually up to the reforms of Kemal Atatürk, including the break with the Islamic law and tradition and the dropping of the Arabic alphabet in favor of the Latin.

Sir Harry has seen so much of the Levant in general and of Turkey in particular during the past 30 years that no one is better fitted to estimate the real character of a national metamorphosis which is perhaps unparalleled in history, and "The Makings of Modern Turkey" is clearly designed with this end in view. Sir Harry's conclusion is that "paradoxical though it may sound, the Turks were the last of the subject races of the Ottoman Empire to achieve their national emancipation. Now that they have done so, for the first time in its history—that strange history of two centuries of glory followed by three centuries of decay—Turkey has become a unity."

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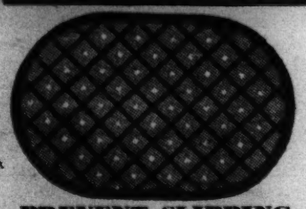

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Needham Heights, Mass. Emeryville, Calif.

And That Was Fifty Years Ago

We Were Seven, by William Fryer Harvey. London: Constable. 8s. 6d.

MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY people will enjoy this book. It brings back a world, a civilization, that has vanished from the face of the earth: the world of plush-covered furniture and strung-bamboo curtains, of conventicles, and of servants that knew their station in life, of rich rentier parents who regard their wealth as a dispensation of Providence for which they should be adequately thankful by means of an unextravagant philanthropy.

The parents of this happy family of seven children, of whom the author was the third from the bottom, were rich Quakers living at the threshold of the source of their wealth, the woolen district of Yorkshire. They kept a big, ugly house on the moors, with the Pennines behind them. They had a staff of servants, all devoted and full of individuality, as servants in those days of the eighties and nineties always were. The moral and social atmosphere of this friendly home was one of imperturbability. Against a background of quiet Dutch and Flemish paintings (worth no end of money), the household went its way in gentle and sometimes self-conscious ignorance of the grimmer facts of life, those facts in which the industrial age abounded, and which it also had a gift for disguising.

The author is aware of that. He writes with a gentle touch of irony, as where he describes the slight difficulty that arose in the community about the said collection of paintings. "They had been bequeathed to my father by his uncle, a wealthy old bachelor, a shrewd and honest merchant who seldom let bad workmanship escape him. He must have had a good deal in common with the Low Country patrons of those dead painters, men proud of their city and their countinghouses, of the ships that traded with the Indies, yet well content with the homely scenes of life. He made his mistakes of course, especially when in later life he began to collect china, but each time that he made one, being a Yorkshireman, he took care to profit by it. It was said that his love of pictures had at one time been a stumbling block to the Friends of his meeting until he had explained to them that they were a very sound investment. The matter was then allowed to drop."

Such family recollections are acceptable to people outside the family only when the narrator has that peculiar gift of being good company. He must be able to invest the most commonplace piece of information with a touch of originality. Mr. Harvey fulfills that necessity. He turns his phrase with a difference; he has his own angle from which to introduce even the most insignificant and private incident. For instance: "Somewhere in a cupboard at Ashmount were eight thin wooden laths. Twice a year we stood up against these, and with heels firmly planted and chin neither poked up nor down kept as still as we could while father drew a line in pencil which he afterward went over in ink, appending the date in that beautiful handwriting of his. At the time that Cousin J. came, as a girl of 18, to live with us, the last five of the family represented, I suppose, some seven odd yards of unworkable material, thin and very delicate."

The dramatic effect is slight, but note how well it is used, delayed until the end of the paragraph and nicely rounding it off. The accumulation of effects like that give a book form, and mold the material to a shape, seasoning the reader's recognition with a salutary touch of surprise.

RICHARD CHURCH

Poland Under Dictatorship

The Poland of Pilsudski, by Robert Machray. London: Allen and Unwin. 15s.

MR. ROBERT MACHRAY, one of the first foreign publicists to realize the importance of the new Polish port of Gdynia, has made a special study of Poland. A few years ago, he brought out a history of that country between the years 1914-1931. Now he has returned to his favorite theme with a new work incorporating most of his previous book and continuing the story down to July, 1936.

As a confessed admirer of Marshal Pilsudski and, apparently, of his successor, General Edward Rydz-Smigly, Mr. Machray may be forgiven for sometimes letting his enthusiasm persuade him that the condition of Poland is rather better than it actually is. One could have wished in this connection that he had subjected to critical analysis the somewhat optimistic forecasts and promises of the politicians which he faithfully records. Nevertheless as a book of reference concerning the main facts of contemporary Polish history Mr. Machray's narrative usefully fills a gap.

The Book Window

People Are Fascinating, by Sally Benson (Covici, Friede, $2.50). Short stories mainly concerned with a clever exposure of the weaknesses and artifices of a number of familiar character types.

Return to Coolami, by Eleanor Dark (Macmillan, $2.50). Four people take the 300-mile drive from Sydney to Coolami and find it a vital turning point in their lives. Good entertainment.

A Close Call, by Eden Phillpotts (Macmillan). A mystery story with the scene and characters strictly Phillpottsian, and the plot made convincing by the simple straightforwardness of the telling. Interesting to those who have formed the Phillpotts habit.

Beyond Sing the Woods, by Trygve Gulgranssen (Putnam, $2.50). A novel of mighty men in the woods of Norway, and of the regeneration of one of them. Action and romance color the deeply thoughtful narrative.

Ever the Winds Blow, by Elliott Merrick (Scribner, $2.50). Well-knit narrative of a young man who, after years of trouble and maladjustment in society, finds solace on a New England farm.

Drums Along the Mohawk, by Walter D. Simonds (Little-Brown, $2.50). A substantial novel about pioneer life and Indian raids in the Mohawk Valley during the years from 1776 to 1784, written by the author of "Rome Haul" and "Erie Water."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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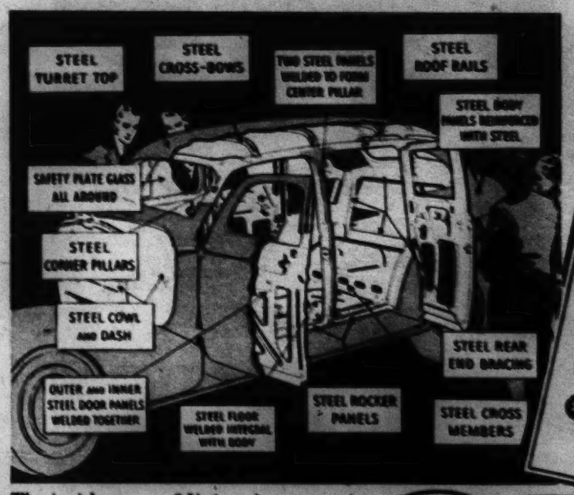
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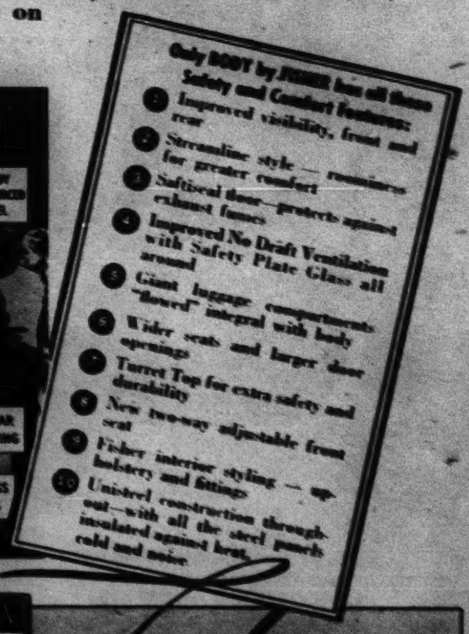
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..Travel Is a Fine Art

(Continued from Page 6)

that this sort of travel is not open to the average person. It was not a few years ago, but it is today, or at least there is available a very satisfactory compromise, because three out of four cargo ships of every maritime nation plying each of the Seven Seas and making many little-known ports carry passengers today and for a nominal sum. There is an agency in London that devotes itself entirely to arranging such agreeable adventures. I have before me its list. Here is one announcement chosen at random:

From Liverpool by British or German cargo vessel to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Falkland Islands and via Straits of Magellan to 20 western South American ports, thence Panama Canal and return to Europe. Eight thousand-ton vessels. Voyage about 120 days. Fare, $350.

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And, if you seek real adventure, listen to this:

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These, of course, are the Finnish grain ships, and very comfortable you may be in them. Moreover, as the announcement states, "unaccompanied ladies accepted at their own risk, who are agreeable to comparatively rough conditions."

Courtesy of the Artist

PONTE VECCHIO FROM PONTE ALLE GRAZIE, FLORENCE
An Etching by Maximilian Seibold

To whom, then, is travel not open? You may be sure of good accommodation, often in single-berth cabins, if you wish, and thoroughly satisfactory food.

This is a development of the last few years and it places, as the saying is, travel within the reach of everybody.

One other thing, and a very important one, is essential, as I think, in bringing travel truly into the realm of fine arts. That is to have a definite objective in your wanderings. I have often noted with amused wonder the frantic endeavors of the liner passenger at his deck sports, his dancing and his bridge. To that my own preference is for a chair in a quiet corner, if any, and a copy of the travel narratives of the real adventurers.

I do not mean that sort of objective, of course. I mean something you can as well call a hobby, perhaps, as an objective. For myself, my days at sea are times of double the usual amount of work. But in your case, develop a hobby on your travels, even if it is no more than the rather trivial one I once met with, of collecting the labels on match boxes. Make it a point, let us say, to study cathedrals or ancient monuments. Above all, study peoples.

The more you travel, the stronger becomes your conviction of the truth of the maxim that the greatest of all studies is the study of mankind. And in the course of world travel, to what wondrous advantage can you pursue that study! There are many other things capable of being made a definite objective, and I repeat that in the development of travel as a fine art that is one of the principal points to consider.

..Prospects

(Continued from Page 3)

out their own destinies. Nothing could be more welcome to them than an area of neutrality, such as that prospectively to be offered in the Americas. In Great Britain itself there is a strong body of opinion looking out to the Dominions and the Americas, instead of the Channel.

History, like historians, repeats itself, and just 110 years ago this December George Canning said in the House of Commons, "It would have been disingenuous, indeed, not to admit that the entry of (a foreign) army into Spain was in a certain sense a disparagement—an affront to the pride—a blow to the feelings of England. But . . . was it necessary that we blockade Cadiz? No. I looked another way—I sought the materials of compensation in another hemisphere . . . I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old."

* * *

So, in 1937, British statesmen and dominion leaders may feel the attraction of the New World—may perfect an understanding, already begun, between their own sterling-area and the Americas. In President Roosevelt's first address in South America, at Rio de Janeiro, he made a pointed, careful reference to Canada.

But however brave and imposing is the peace structure of the New World, however alluring to the European bystanders, the fact remains that the peace is threatened not in the western continent, but in Europe and Asia. And no attempts at insulation can be ultimately and entirely successful. At best, they can lessen the ill effects of war upon neutrals. So the problem swings back to the possibility of drafting a simple peace machine capable of meeting problems here, and of joining it to the hard-pressed peace machine of Europe.

* * *

Neutrality policies are one thing, not without merits even in preventing war; but the major means of averting conflict must be operative long before the neutrality question arises. One proposal for the Americas is for automatic consultation between foreign ministers whenever the peace is threatened.

That, on a local scale, is the League of Nations Council without formal rules. Consultation for the United States over American conflicts—to which this Republic is already committed in principle—is only a step away from consultation when the peace is threatened on a wider scale.

By formal commitment, President Roosevelt can probably pledge the United States to consultation in the western hemisphere. Recent assumptions respecting American public opinion debar him from such a formal commitment in the event of a threat elsewhere. But to bring about consultation in a crisis is altogether within the Chief Executive's prerogatives. Seeing how the arrangement is worked out in the Americas, cannot the nations of the Old World assume that identical self-interest will move the United States to be a good neighbor elsewhere, on other frontiers which the airplane has brought even nearer than the pampas?

Desert Game Reserve

ABOUT FIVE YEARS AGO, a game reserve was started in the little-known territory of the Kalahari desert, which lies to the north of the Union of South Africa, and covers some hundreds of square miles.

Its special object is the preservation of the large and lordly antelope, the gemsbok, with its well-shaped, lance-like horns that often reach a length of three feet. Today, thousands of these buck roam among the endless sand dunes and dry pans. There is a good deal of heavy bush, and the camel-thorn tree flourishes.

A juicy wild melon, called the tsamma, is found in abundance and provides the game with moisture in times of drought.

Gemsbok is not the only game in this faraway and waterless region. There are fairly large numbers of springbok, wildebeest and ostrich, with a sprinkling of lion. Smaller buck abound. Several boreholes have been sunk by the Government to supply water to man and beast. The route followed by visitors is mainly along the dry beds of two rivers that cross the desert.

In time to come this wonderland of game will provide an additional place of interest to the present-day Kruger national park.

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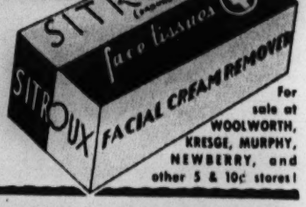

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SCHICK SHAVER

. . For Christmas Cheer

(Continued from Page 4)

important special diplomatic mission to Mexico.

The choice of Poinsett was not surprising. Few Americans knew Iberia and South America, Old Spain and New Spain, as he did. The special mission was successful, and when the time came, in 1825, to appoint the first American Minister to Mexico, Poinsett's nomination was in the line of logic. For four years he represented his country in the capital of its neighbor on the south. And then it was that he came upon a little plant with bright red, petal-like leaves, which interested him. The poinsettia was still in embryo, but the Christmas flower of today was on its way to fame and popularity.

Poinsett, as Minister to Mexico, negotiated a treaty of commerce, and other accomplishments are recorded to his credit. But he was always at heart a soldier rather than a diplomat, and he became known as a fighter rather than a conciliator. His activities in establishing Masonic lodges in Mexico City won him the antagonism of religious authorities, and when his term was up, both the Mexican and the United States Governments, along with Poinsett, drew a sigh of relief and wrote *finis* to one of the most important chapters in the South Carolinian's career. Home with him to Charleston Poinsett brought the little flower that was to perpetuate his name.

Another peaceful interlude followed. Poinsett married and retired to a plantation near Georgetown. His little plant had prospered, and a Scottish nurseryman of Philadelphia, named Robert Buist, bought some cuttings. Buist christened the plant *Euphorbia poinsettiana*, and introduced it into Europe. In Glasgow, a botanist named Robert Graham, believing it to be a new genus, rechristened it *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, but later authorities bestowed upon it the botanical designation by which it is now known, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*. Poinsett's name vanished from its scientific designation, but clung to the plant as a popular name. Whatever it may be to the botanists, it is poinsettia to the thousands who glory in its beauty every Christmastide.

* * *

The poinsettia was launched, but Poinsett's career was far from over. When certain of his fellow citizens of South Carolina placed the interest of their State above the interest of the Union, Poinsett sided with Andrew Jackson in opposing their nullification measures. With characteristic forthrightness, Poinsett even formed a military company in Charleston to support the Administration, and was supplied with arms from Washington.

When President Van Buren formed his Cabinet in 1837, Poinsett became Secretary of War and served throughout the Administration. The botanist-soldier found an outlet for his energies in greatly strengthening the military establishment of the United States. His term of office completed, he again retired to his plantation.

Fighter and soldier though he was, Poinsett was opposed to the Mexican War. Despite his unpleasant experiences in Mexico City, he still clung to the vision of a Western Hemisphere which should be a haven of peace and liberty. The ideals which he had expressed and labored for nearly 40 years to see realized continued to govern his thought and action. Turning his back on a strife which appeared to him fratricidal, he continued the scholarly works of peace which had claimed much of his time throughout his eventful career.

* * *

His services to scholarship had been considerable. He had presented collections of natural history specimens to scientific societies in New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, had founded the Academy of Fine Arts in Charleston and built the Museum of the National Institution. These were his contributions to natural science and scholarship. They are little known. But everyone knows and is grateful for the Christmas flower that Poinsett brought from Mexico. Its crimson bracts are symbolic of his deeds of valor. Its popularity in its adopted home augurs well for friendship between the country of its origin and the United States. Its annual message of "Peace on earth" sums up the aspirations of a New World which is trying to evolve an effective guarantee against war and bloodshed.

Keystone Photo

FROM A CALIFORNIA GREENHOUSE
These Double Poinsettias Were Developed by Paul Ecke of Encinitas, California

The Cats of St. Ives

THE CORNISH TOWN of St. Ives is renowned for its exquisite setting, its old-world charm, and its bohemian atmosphere, introduced by the many artists whose home it is. But if it hadn't so many other attractive characteristics, it might have earned fame just the same through its cat population.

Cats of all varieties, sizes and accomplishments abound. It is a common saying in St. Ives that each house possesses two cats and many of them whole families. St. Ives' folk must have been cat fanciers for a long time, judging from the words of the old nursery rhyme and riddle:

As I was going to St. Ives,
I met a man with seven wives,
Every wife had seven sacks,
Every sack had seven cats,
Every cat had seven kits,
Kits, cats, sacks and wives,
How many were there going to St. Ives?

(The answer is *one*, in case you're not sure.)

Some of the St. Ives cats are very independent, preferring to seek their food in the harbor when the tide is out rather than to depend on human whims for their titbits. They only return home for milk, and, occasionally, a bed. The chains running out from the harbor wall to the fishing boats often trap unwary fish beneath their links and these provide meals for the cats, which, however, seem to yield the lion's share to the seagulls. When the fishermen have cleaned and packed the haul ready for railing to London, the remains are the property of the gulls.

Near the "island," which is connected to St. Ives by a low-lying neck of land, lives an elderly man whose companion is a tabby cat which certainly can boast no distinguished ancestry. Every day these two take a walk together out to the "island," where, surrounded by rocks, grass and drying nets, they enjoy the sea breezes. The man carries a short length of rope, and every few yards he holds it in front of pussy, who jumps over it. Never does he go round or under. This creature also wears a collar and bell, so that its master can locate it without trouble.

It has been noticed that St. Ives' cats are even more numerous in the region of the kipper-smoking sheds than in other parts of the town.

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1½ cups cold water
1 cup sugar
2 cups cranberries
½ cup celery, chopped
½ cup nuts, chopped
½ teaspoonful salt

Cook cranberries in one cup water twenty minutes. Stir in sugar and cook five minutes longer. Pour one-fourth cup cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot cranberries and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Strain, cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, add celery, nuts and salt. Turn into molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce and garnish with whole nut meats. Serve with any preferred salad dressing. Canned cranberries may be used (less sugar will be required) and, if desired, the mixture need not be strained.

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1. For rest and study or where physical problems may be worked out.
2. For proper care of cases of mental disorder during the period when intelligent protection and supervision are necessary.

A staff of trained and experienced nurses is maintained to provide loving care.

CHARGES ARE MODERATE ● BOOKLET ON REQUEST

DIGNITY AND BEAUTY AWAIT NEW SENATORS
The Entrance Lobby of the New Wing of the Senate Office Building in Washington Is Built of White Vermont Marble. The Addition Contains 30 Office Suites.

..New Faces in the Senate

(Continued from Page 5)

respondent and later an editorial writer on the New York Herald Tribune.

Known as a liberal Republican, he has endorsed many of the aims of the Roosevelt Administration but criticized its methods severely.

Florida, like Iowa, is in the unusual position of having two new Senators at once this session. These are Judge Charles O. Andrews of Orlando and Claude Pepper of Tallahassee.

Judge Andrews, a tall, rawboned, slow-speaking Southern type, is the first University of Florida alumnus to be elected Senator from that State. His family has lived in Florida for six generations. He was appointed an assistant attorney general of the State under Park Trammell, to whose seat he now succeeds in Washington, and from 1919 to 1925 he was a Florida circuit court judge. In his campaign he favored the Townsend plan and the Florida ship canal.

Mr. Pepper, a younger man and unmarried, will occupy the seat held by former Senator Duncan U. Fletcher. He worked his way through the University of Alabama and Harvard Law School, taught law at the University of Arkansas and has practiced at Tallahassee since 1930.

Allen Ellender of Louisiana will be a focus of particular interest as the indirect successor of former Senator Huey P. Long and a representative, in some degree, of the Long political dynasty. Mr. Ellender was a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives for 12 years, was floor leader under Long's governorship and was speaker of the House under Gov. O. K. Allen. Mr. Ellender lives in Houma, south of New Orleans, and has a pet project of obtaining a ship canal for his town like that of Houston, Texas.

From New Jersey will come Judge William H. Smathers, a native of North Carolina, who was graduated from the university of that State at the age of 18 and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1912. Ten years later he was appointed common pleas judge of Atlantic County, served 11 years and was elected the first Democratic state Senator from that county in 60 years. Judge Smathers is a quiet, unassuming but convincing speaker. He has made special efforts to reduce juvenile crime in Atlantic City.

The neighboring state of Delaware sends to the Senate James H. Hughes, a lawyer, banker and former editor-publisher, who has spent 46 years in politics as a Democratic worker in a Republican state. This year there was, besides the Roosevelt landslide, a split in the Republican ticket which divided the vote between two candidates, and Mr. Hughes won the reward of his loyalty by displacing the former G. O. P. spokesman, Senator Daniel O. Hastings.

Harry H. Schwartz, Senator-elect from Wyoming, is another veteran at length come into his own. Born on a farm in Mercer County, Ohio, he worked as a printer, newspaperman and publisher, read law, served in the South Dakota Legislature, then served 14 years in the service of the Department of the Interior in Washington and the West on public land matters, settling in Wyoming in 1917, and there he became a member of the State Senate.

Over the Editor's ...

Today's Contributors

The Weekly Magazine Section is made up several weeks before its publication date. This means planning well in advance. Then, because it must go some distance to reach many of its readers, any seasonal story needs to appear early enough so that it will remain timely on arrival.

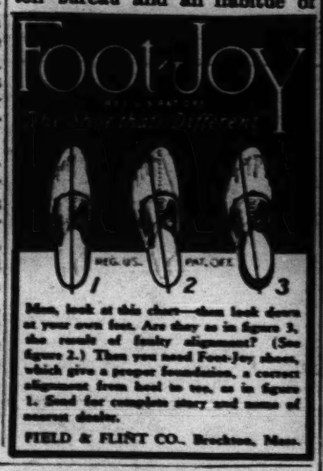
The point is that this issue carries several such timely articles. The Christmas story on page 2, written by MAJ. HENRY L. CABUCHE, was arranged last summer when Major Cabuche called on us in Boston. He commanded the battalion in the front line trenches 22 years ago, when German and British soldiers chose to forget the war for awhile.. And the stories about poinsettias, on page 4, and about Pasadena's famed Tournament of Roses, on pages 10 and 11, also have a certain timeliness. The first is by LEWIS REX MILLER, formerly editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, and now Pacific Coast Editorial Manager for the Monitor, with offices in San Francisco. The second is by ROBERT K. SHELLABY, the Monitor's Los Angeles correspondent.

And that is not all. With the Pan-American conference occupying front page space in many newspapers, ERWIN D. CANHAM, chief of the Monitor's Washington bureau and an habitué of State Department offices and of those mysterious "diplomatic circles," about which we hear so much, contributes a timely and pertinent article about the conference from the North American point of view.

Still more, with the new Congress about to convene, RUTH and TULLY NETTLETON lead us down the reception line and introduce us to the members of the Senate who are about to take office. Mr. Nettleton is the Monitor's Washington editorial writer, while Mrs. Nettleton is a free lance writer.

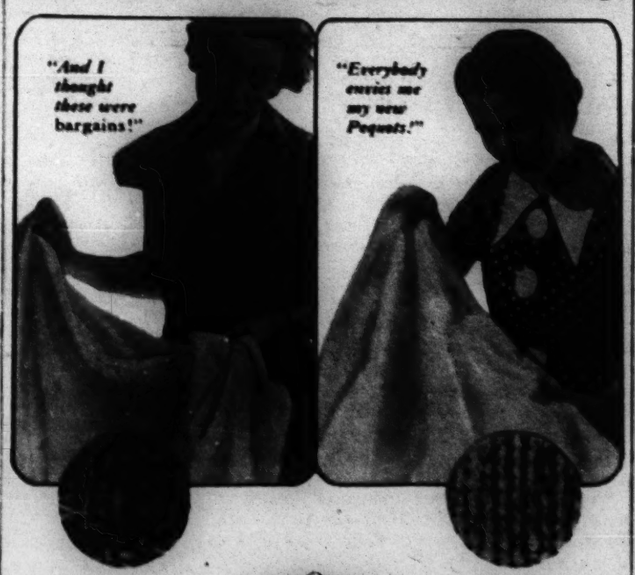
January is the time when the world cruise ships set out, but anyone who misses the boat may set out by himself and have a good time if he understands the art of travel, which MARC T. GREENE explains, out of the wealth of his long experience as a world-wanderer. Another form of travel which is growing popular is that by trailer, and G. K. SPENCER, until recently a staff member of the information division of the Resettlement Administration, tells about the planning of camps for trailer travelers, a subject with which he has been familiar since the early stages of the work.

To round out this Christmas number, there is a four-color cover, a magazine editorial by ROBIN ENGLAND which happens to be entitled "Words," but which might have been called "Peace Begins at Home." HAROLD HOSSON strips a little of the glamour from British film studios, but increases our respect for the staffs, by showing how much good old-fashioned hard work goes into the making of the cinemas which unroll on the screen with such apparent spontaneity.

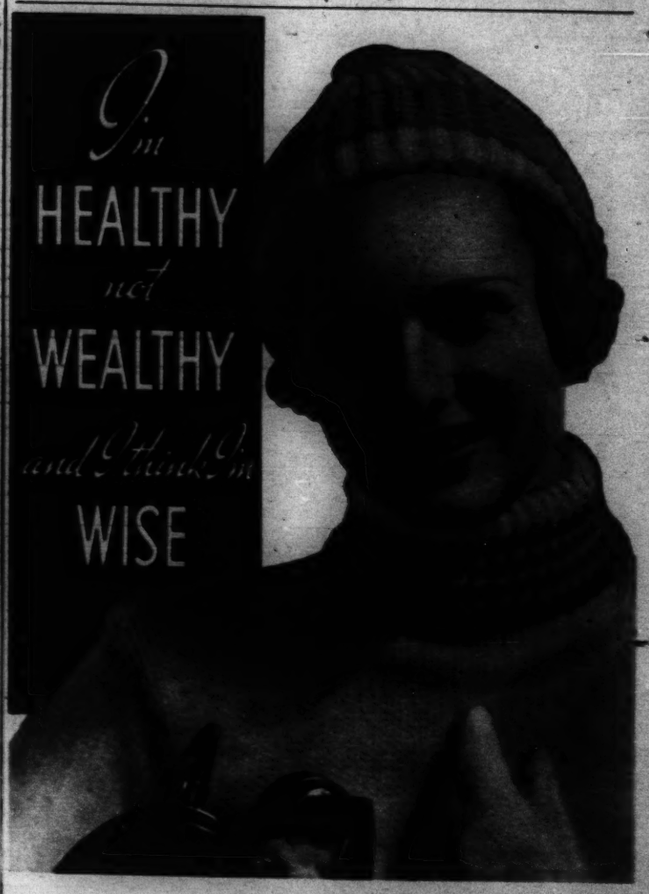


Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.
FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

Both bought sheets at the WHITE SALES with VERY DIFFERENT RESULTS!



Cheap sheets don't pay. They wash out crooked, sleazy, harsh. And there's no *wear* to them, as this microphotograph shows!
PEQUOT
Here's how Pequots look under the microscope—smooth, firm, white, long-wearing—after 26 hours' continuous washing.
Look for this famous label
Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.



. . . to insist on really fine soap for complexion use

I REALLY can't afford the time or the money for expensive complexion aids.

In the first place I'm usually up to my ears in every sport on the campus. So I can't spend all day primping up and dabbing at my face.

Then too, I get wonderful results from a very simple routine that's neither costly nor complicated.

It's a swell little habit I learned from my mother and I think I'm wise to keep up the family tradition.

Of course you've already guessed it...Roger & Gallet Soap. I could tell you plenty about its divine fragrance and the way it keeps your skin smooth, clear and exquisitely soft, but they insisted on putting exhibit "1" in the ad, so I'll just let that do the talking. Roger & Gallet, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., also 62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France. Canadian agent, J. Alfred Ouimet, Montreal.

• • •

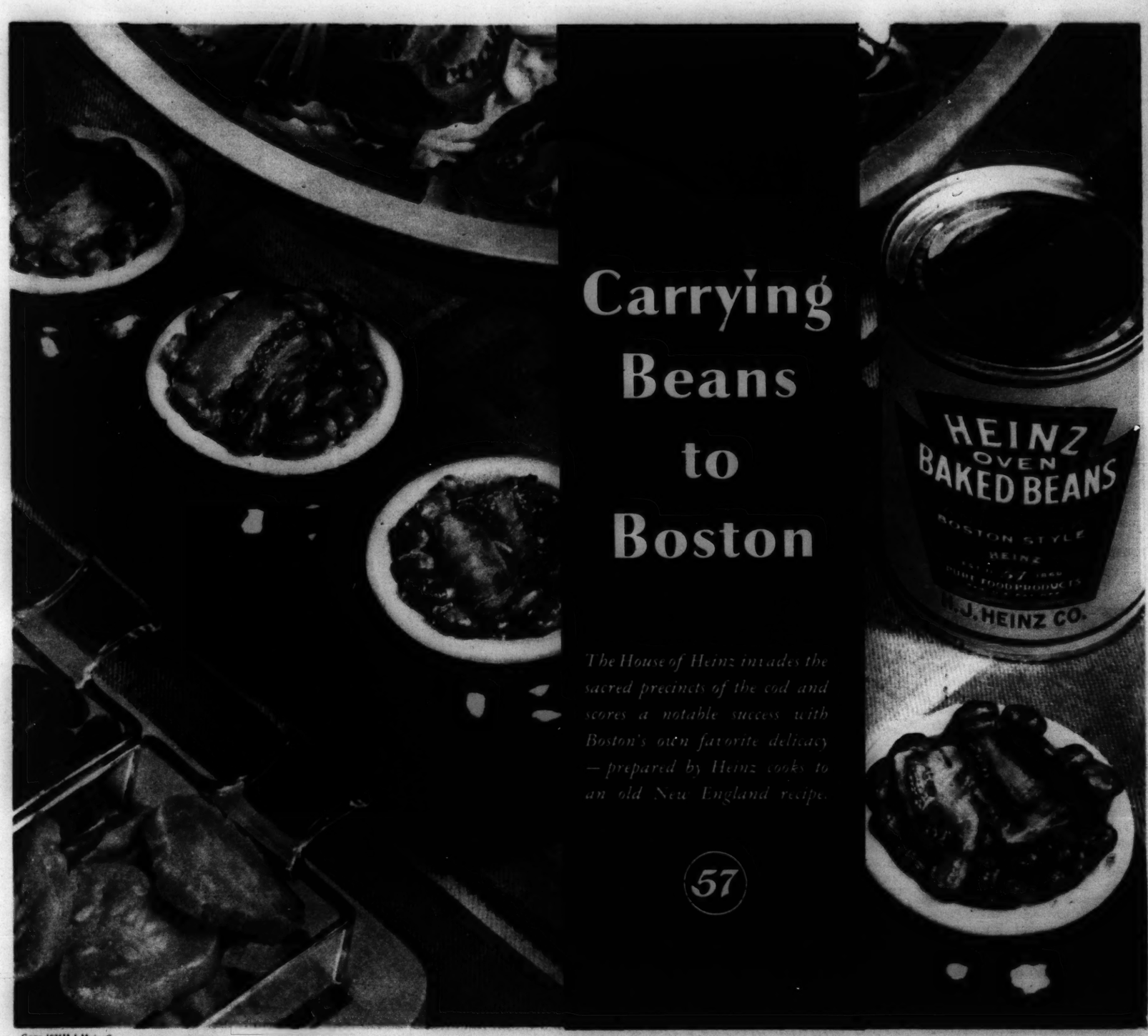
Seven delightful scents
Fleurs d'Amour · Le Jade · Parfum d'Argent
Fin Follet · Carnation · Sandalwood
Violette

35¢ *a cake*

ROGER & GALLET

FOR *Lovely* COIFFURES
America's Action Women Choose
STA-RITE

HAIR PINS *and* BOB PINS
four styles
ALL SIZES AND COLORS
finest quality
10¢
FOR SALE AT HAIR GOODS COUNTERS



Carrying Beans to Boston

The House of Heinz invades the sacred precincts of the cod and scores a notable success with Boston's own favorite delicacy — prepared by Heinz cooks to an old New England recipe.

Copr. 1936 H. J. Heinz Co.

Boston-style is not the only kind of beans among the famous 57 Varieties. Heinz bakes beans vegetarian style—with rich tomato sauce, but without pork. Then there are beans with pork and tomato sauce, in the true mid-western manner. And finally, baked red kidney beans, in their own sweet sugar sauce. All are oven-baked through and through in dry heat. Visit your grocer and stock up!

WE'LL ADMIT that we were just a little nervous when we carried our first lot of Heinz oven-baked beans to Boston, years ago. Not that *we* weren't sure of these Boston-style beans. What worried us was how real "Down-Easters" would take to their sacred dish prepared by outsiders—however skillfully.

But what a reception Boston gave us! Our most confirmed optimists never dared to hope for such acclaim. Boston took to our beans ravenously—stocked its shelves with carload lots. A charming old lady from Back Bay even wrote that she hadn't tasted such genuine New England goodness for years.

The truth of the matter is that we've put everything into these beans that Bostonians do. All the skill, all the care, all the patience, all the enthusiasm. We follow the time-honored New England tradition that the tender pork should be from plump pigs "fattened one day, battened the next." And Heinz cooks are absolutely prodigal with the rich molasses sauce they use! Our beans are choice and carefully selected. First we soak 'em. Then we bake 'em in hot, dry ovens. Bake 'em till they're mealy and tender. Till they're ready to absorb all the savory goodness of those plump pieces of pork. Then, and not until then, we drench them in succulent molasses sauce!

Can you picture an old New England kitchen on a Saturday evening long ago? The kettle singing on the hearth, and the air heavy with the aroma of molasses and rare spices in which the traditional beans are baking! How good it would be to have *your* kitchen filled with the same, sweet savor! You can! Listen:

Some night soon, plan a *real* New England supper. Serve Heinz oven-baked Boston-style beans—the kind in the yellow-labeled tin. Ask your grocer for individual bean pots. Fill them with Heinz beans, and heat them in a moderate oven, until the juicy, aromatic sauce bubbles merrily. Then serve with plenty of piping-hot brown bread and butter, and great pots of well-sweetened cocoa. We'll warrant your reputation as a hostess will be made! And if you've invited any New Englanders to your feast, you can rest assured that you'll be stamped a real Down-Easter—whether you've ever been in Boston or not!

Tune in *Heinz Magazine of the Air.* Full half hour—Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, 11 E.S.T.; 10 C.S.T.; 9 M.T.; 12 Noon Pacific Time—Columbia Network.

Heinz Oven-Baked Beans